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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Modification of the Demands of the South Carolina Envoy.

Postponement of the Capture of Fort Sumter.

Nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

The Appointment Resisted by the Secessionists.

INCREASE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY.

ORGANIZATION OF A SEACOAST POLICE.

A Hitch in the Alabama Secession Movement.

Pacific Propositions in the Virginia Legislature.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE CRISIS.

SPEECH OF MR. SICKLES, OF NEW YORK, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

Colonel Hayne sent his communication to the President to-day. It is understood that since the arrival of Colonel Hayne, after a free conference with his Southern friends here, he has somewhat changed his original intention and purpose, and instead of making an unconditional demand for the surrender and evacuation of Fort Sumter, he now presents it in the shape of a suggestion. He therefore suggests to the President the propriety of the surrender, in order to avoid bloodshed.

It does not change in the slightest degree the aspect of the question, or the state of affairs. They want Fort Sumter, and are willing to enter into negotiation with the President for it. The President will inform South Carolina, through Colonel Hayne, that he has no authority to open such negotiations. They must appeal to Congress, it being the only power that can act or entertain such a proposition; and as regards the surrender of that fort to South Carolina, that is impossible.

[illegible] mediately communicated to Congress [illegible]

Colonel Hayne has already become satisfied that the government will not yield one iota, and has undoubtedly informed Governor Pickens to that effect.

The firmness of the administration in dealing with the secession messenger now here caused the prominent secessionists in the city to join in advising the authorities of Charleston to suspend the execution of their threat to take Fort Sumter until after the 4th of March, and Major Anderson is to be provided with provisions from Charleston, providing the South Carolina authorities accept the proposition and Major Anderson accepts the humiliating terms. The South Carolinians may yield, but it is believed that Major Anderson will not consent to go to Charleston for his supplies if his government will not supply him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Alabama Senators were notified to-day by telegraph from the President of the Convention, not to leave their seats until they are further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates from North Alabama to sign the ordinance, unless the time is postponed for secession until the 4th of March.

The President sent to the Senate this morning Mr. Holt's name as Secretary of War. The Southern men some days ago notified the President not to send in Mr. Holt's name for that position, as if he did they would defeat him. They will make a bitter fight on him, but they cannot defeat him. The Senate has been canvassed, and there is a majority favorable to his confirmation.

The Senate in executive session had a bitter and exciting debate in reference to the nomination of Mr. Holt. His enemies wished to have it referred to a committee, but his friends resisted it as unprecedented to refer a Cabinet officer to a committee. They are always confirmed without reference. The debate lasted for upwards of an hour. Messrs. Douglas and Bigler resisting it, and Messrs. Slidell, Bayard and Mason demanding such reference. The latter gentlemen were beaten by a vote of two to one. An adjournment was then carried, with the understanding that a vote should be taken to-morrow. If the enemies of Mr. Holt had succeeded in having the nomination referred, they could have kept it in committee as long as they pleased, but they were foiled in their movements.

Advices from Europe received by the last mail, from several of our Ministers at the leading courts, represent the most intense anxiety throughout Europe at the critical condition of affairs in this country. Their ministers here communicate freely to their governments in regard to our affairs. It is sheer nonsense to affirm, as is done, that they rejoice in the destructive revolution that now sweeps like a hurricane over our happy and prosperous country. One of our leading diplomats, writing home upon this subject, says:—

> Their interests are blended and identified with ours. Injury to us is detriment to them. They feel this deeply, and tremble at the menacing catastrophe, and could the great questions which now divide our people be referred to the arbitration of those foreign governments, who could reasonably doubt the alacrity and sincerity with which they would strive to settle, by the law of justice and reason, those fatal differences by which all are to suffer?

General Scott, Mayor Berrett and General Weightman had a conference to-day in reference to the adoption of such precautionary measures as will insure peace and good order in this city.

The statement that an effort is being made to purchase the slaves in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, and that it meets with favor, is untrue. The idea that such a move, if successful, would settle the existing differences between the two sections is preposterous. What settlement would that be to the South?

The Senate Commerce Committee met this morning, and after disposing of several nominations before them took up the Collector of Charleston. There being three Southern members present, and only two Northern men, no action was taken in regard to it. If the committee had all been present the nomination would have been reported back to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Senate to-day passed the Deficiency bill with two amendments, as I indicated it would in my despatch last night, without much debate. It may be disposed of in the House to-morrow, unless the debate on the state of the Union puts it off a day. To-morrow is the last day of the debate on the President's Message, and Mr. Sherman will close.

The Senate occupied the most of its time to-day on the Pacific Railroad bill, leaving it still under consideration.

In executive session of the Senate this evening, a desperate struggle occurred upon the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War. A motion was made by a democratic Senator to refer the nomination to the Committee on Military Affairs, whereupon a sharp debate arose, some of the democrats and all the republicans opposing the motion, and charging that the object in sending the nomination to a committee was to stifle it, as the committee was so constituted that it could never be reported back to the Senate. The Senate is composed of two secession Senators, against two republicans. The secessionists were totally routed in the contest, only thirteen Senators voting for the reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, and thirty-four against it. The nomination lays over under the rules until to-morrow, when Mr. Holt will be confirmed by about the same vote.

The reason why the Military Committee consists of only four Senators is that Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi; Chesnut, of South Carolina, and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, being secessionists, have recently withdrawn from the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning laid the nomination of Mr. McIntyre, as Collector of the port of Charleston, upon the table, thus refusing to report it back to the Senate.

caucussed to-night to make some arrangements for filling up the committees, so that a similar occurrence to that which happened to-day in the Committees on Commerce and Military Affairs shall not take place again.

Senator Bigler will introduce his propositions to-morrow, if Senator Cameron's motion to reconsider prevails. They will probably be offered as a substitute for Crittenden's compromise, which, it is believed, cannot pass the Senate with the eternal pro-slavery attached.

General Cameron's motion to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Clark's amendment in lieu of the Crittenden compromise was not reached in the Senate to-day. It may be to-morrow, but it is evident the status of the patriotic Kentuckian's compromise will not be changed.

The daily harangues in the House on the state of the Union may continue, from present appearances, until not a State is left. To-day there were a number of speeches. Mr. Sickles, of New York, took high ground against the legality of seceding States seizing and holding public property belonging to the whole Union. His remark, that "if Major Anderson had laid Charleston in ashes after the Star of the West had been fired into, civilization would have justified him," produced a sensation of satisfaction on the republican side.

In the deficiency bill the appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for carrying the mail from New York to San Francisco, in the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was struck out, Senator Latham insisting upon the recognition of services rendered by the Panama railroad Company and Pacific Steamship Company.

The House Select Committee to whom was referred the President's last Special Message, with instructions, have have met every day since they were appointed, and have been examining the various points of the message, and preparing the way for the examination of witnesses, and the recommendation of new laws restraining high officials, and securing the government against wholesale treason.

The republican and other anti-secession Senators

The contest for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet in Indiana is still going on between Colfax and Smith, notwithstanding one of the portfolios has been tendered to the latter. In addition to the Colfax interest against Smith, another opposition has sprung up here, headed by a notorious lobbiest from Indiana, who is fighting Smith and Colfax both. This latter interest, however, is of slight consequence. The most formidable obstacle that Smith will have to contend with is an influence in Illinois, taking advantage of the division of sentiment in Indiana, and urging N. B. Judd. The announcement that Judd is talked of for so responsible a place has created a good deal of surprise among the republicans, and caused a great many letters to be written to Mr. Lincoln against such an appointment. Those here, who claim to know Mr. Lincoln best, do not [illegible]

It was incorrectly stated [illegible] Latham, of California, moved the indefinite postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill. The motion was made by another Senator.

Commodore Stewart arrived to-night.

Governor Lane, of Indiana, elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, next, will succeed Senator Fitch.

A question has arisen here as to the whereabouts of that schooner which left Boston some time since, with a party of Redpaths and other John Brown followers on board, purporting to be bound for a port in Hayti. One of John Brown's sons was on board. Surmises are entertained that the vessel may be lurking about some of the unprotected Southern inlets or harbors, awaiting a favorable opportunity for a descent upon the plantations and the liberation of slaves.

Although the republican Senators yesterday voted against the Crittenden compromise, their chief objection was to that part which proposed to divide the territory which may hereafter be acquired. But a measure of that character confined to the present territory meets with some degree of favor by the republicans in both branches of Congress.

It is known in most reliable republican circles that so far Messrs. Seward and Bates are the only gentlemen selected for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and probably Mr. Welles, of Connecticut. The others will not be absolutely determined on till the arrival here of the President elect.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Impending Attack on Fort Sumter—Hopes That it May Not be Made—Union Feeling in the South—Toombs' Compromise Measures—Republican Desire to Force Mr. Buchanan into Hostilities—Peel's Compromise for Peace—Where is the Future Northern Capital to be? &c., &c.

What another day may bring forth no one can tell; but it is not believed here that South Carolina will really proceed to hostilities. Colonel Hayne has been earnestly assured by leading Southern Senators and others that an attack upon Fort Sumter will be unpopular elsewhere in slaveholding communities, and will not be sustained. On the other hand, it is believed that South Carolina is anxious to precipitate matters, in order to force Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama to ultra measures. Governor Pickens counts apparently upon civil war to concentrate Southern feeling and render the breach between the North and South as wide and incurable as possible. Up to the present time it is clear that, notwithstanding the seizure of federal fortresses and other aggressive acts on the part of the more excited portions of the population, led on by interested demagogues, the bone and sinew of the South are still in favor of the preservation of the Union. Had Mr. Buchanan not been powerless, had Congress taken one single step in advance to save the country, or had Mr. Lincoln declared himself in favor of concessions, South Carolina would have remained alone. But there has literally been nothing to rally around.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, understood this when he introduced his bill proposing amendments to the constitution. They were quite reasonable—more so than his own individual tastes would have sanctioned; but he was convinced that Georgia would not back him in a secession movement unless he could put the North more explicitly in the wrong and committed against Congress than it yet had been. He succeeded in procuring the rejection of his measure, which was as satisfactory to himself, probably, as success; and the consequence has been a change of feeling for the worse in the cotton States, which has aided immensely the cause of fire-eating. Until within one week a direct Union movement would have found favor in the South, under proper auspices. I fear it is now too late.

The miserable wooden nutmeg Christianity of the House of Representatives is essentially warlike. It has sought all along to force, by its inactivity, the cotton States into acts of bloodshed, or, at least, to such a degree of insurrection that the administration of Mr. Buchanan would be compelled to resistance. Then it would have turned round and deplored the calamities it had created, and claimed for Mr. Lincoln that the continuance of civil war had been forced upon him by his predecessor. Add to this the hope that the Eastern *Tribune* school of fanatics and pseudo philanthropists believe that an internecine strife would unite the North and abolitionize it, and you have one important phase of and key to the policy which the tail of Sumner, Hale & Co. have recently adopted.

I see an able editorial in a recent number of the HERALD referring to the patriotic course of Wellington, Peel and others, at the time of Catholic emancipation, to avert the dangers of civil war. If I remember right, you might have found a still more powerful appeal to the common sense and patriotism of moderate republicans in a later part of the same debate. Disraeli replied to Peel and accused him of inconsistency. Far from denying it, Peel avowed and boasted of it. He claimed for himself perfect sincerity in the past, but declared his determination not to permit the country to be deluged in blood on such a point of honor. He said that a crisis existed before which consistency must quail. If Mr. Seward would take note of this and follow so wise an example, what would he not deserve from his country?

In case things should really come to the worst, and the Southern States should separate from the North, of course it will be requisite to change the seat of the national capital. Washington should be held on to as long as possible, but a transfer of some kind would be, sooner or later, expedient. Where could a better spot be chosen than New York? The counties of Kings, New York, and Bergen, in New Jersey, might be ceded by the respective States, and with railroad and telegraphic communications as they are, would form, practically, the most central and secure capital that could be named. The main seat of government might be located on the Jersey side of the river if seclusion is desirable. Or, what would prevent the patriotic editor of the HERALD from yielding his own beautiful property at Fort Washington, the surroundings of which reveal so much that is grand in past history, and from which the voice of nature, in its sublimest loveliness, would inspire great and pure thoughts for the benefit of the common country? It is an idea to be thought of as the progress of revolution makes changes necessary.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

In the Senate to-day the Military Committee report in favor of raising four companies of artillery, declare that the exigencies of the times demands South Carolina to be on a war footing to meet opposers from any quarter; the State should have a permanent military establishment and fortifications. The committee further recommend that the troops consist of a regiment of infantry and a battalion of artillery of four companies. It will form a nucleus around which the militia and volunteers can rally, and besides be a peace establishment, or furnish South Carolina's quota in the army of the Southern confederacy.

The Senate went into secret session on the proposition to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston and Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney.

TO THE SOUTHERN OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Jan. 14, 1861.

Because I believe the time has come when every man of you who holds Southern soil to be his home, must act, I am inclined to address you. The government of the United States possesses, by force of arms, a fortress that overlooks the waters of a sovereign Southern State, now no longer one of the federal Union. This cannot long be; South Carolina's safety needs that that fortress should be hers, and, more than her safety, her honor requires its reduction. In this work, so long delayed from motives of peace and humanity, the blood of her children will be poured out freely, if necessary, and will mingle with that of the sons of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, now anxiously waiting for the call. Four Southern States have no stars in the flag under which you continue to serve. Before the 4th of March, I believe that the fifteen will fade from "the azure field," never to shine there again. The government of the United States is dissolved; it has ceased to be a unit, and has become a military despotism. Search your hearts, and there learn how much of allegiance you owe to such a government, with its tattered, and almost blood stained, constitution.

The State of South Carolina trusted the plighted word of your Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, and he has turned upon her with that hatred of an enemy who has been false as a friend. Believing him true to the South, she left her honor in his hands; but when he deemed her weak and alone he deserted her, and he now stands quailing like a storm-smitten ship before the tempest of a bloodthirsty Northern mob. Already has he attempted to reinforce the garrison of Fort Sumter, but a few shots fired from the fortifications of the State has sent back his soldiers, who will [illegible] him know how much in earnest the people of the [illegible] whole Southern seaboard [illegible] States to [illegible] States are not given up to us peaceably, [illegible] weeks at the most, must we make a formal declaration of war. In that hour I know you will not serve with the North against the South. The South expects you to strike for her honor wherever you are; and, when you have the power, to bring back your ships into Southern waters with the Southern flag nailed to the mast. If you are not strong enough to bring the vessels in which you serve, then come yourselves—you who have contributed so largely towards making the United States Navy what it is—for you have carried with you into the service the teaching of the Southern fireside, and worn gallantly your birthright of chivalric self-sacrifice. Then remember, my friends, that whenever the federal government attempts by force of arms to coerce a sovereign State from the exercise of a clearly constitutional right, that by that single act you are absolved from your allegiance to the constitution of the United States.

Knowing that South Carolina was to stand alone in this contest for some weeks, I with many of her sons, in both branches of the public service, have come back to her, to serve her if we can. In this we have forfeited none of your esteem; but what the South most asks of you now is to bring with you every ship and man you can, that we may use them against the oppressors of our liberties, and the enemies of an aggrieved but united people.

Your obedient servant, J. R. HAMILTON,
Late Lieutenant United States Navy.

THE RECENT CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

(From the Norfolk Day Book.)

It is well known that the Brooklyn went down the coast to Charleston harbor, and would have gone in, or, at least, would have attempted it, but for the fact that just as she got off the mouth of the river she met and spoke a small rough looking schooner coming out, said schooner carrying no flag.

"Where are you bound?" was asked by one of the officers of the Brooklyn.

"Philadelphia," answered the schooner. The schooner then imparted the intelligence that the Star of the West had attempted to enter the harbor, and had eighteen or twenty shots fired into her, and she thought it imprudent for the Brooklyn to enter in.

The Brooklyn rounded to, and was surprised to see that the schooner did not proceed to sea. It was also observed that a steamer came out of the harbor and talked with the schooner, and then took her in tow until she was some distance from the Brooklyn. The steamer finally went back, and the schooner leisurely made her way into the harbor. It now occurred to those on board the Brooklyn that the sailors on the schooner wore black silk hats, standing collars, store clothes, &c., and the impression soon prevailed that the schooner was one of the guard vessels that had been sent out to intercept the Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn made no attempt to enter the harbor, but remained outside until she started homeward. She arrived in Hampton Roads about dark on Monday night, and came to anchor under the guns of Fortress Monroe, in or near the spot occupied by the Great Eastern when she was off Old Point.

It is a little remarkable that none of the guns on the Brooklyn were loaded, or even unlashed for the purpose, nor was the slightest preparation for action made on board during the whole cruise. The sailors that were on board were divided in sentiment, some being Southern men in sentiment, while others were influenced by Northern feelings. As for the officers, nothing could be gained from them, they were perfectly mum on all the various subjects connected with the ship or her cruise, and if they discussed the subject at all, did so privately.

The two officers who sent in their resignations the day before the Brooklyn sailed were on board during the whole cruise. The acceptance of their resignations had not been received up to the sailing of the Brooklyn, and they were compelled to remain on board until they were absolved from their oaths of office.

The destination of the Brooklyn is unknown. She is at this time in the Roads, and it is believed that she will proceed to New York; but there is nothing certain about her future movements.

THE SEA COAST POLICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MESSAGE FROM GOV. PICKENS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 14, 1861.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

In answer to the resolution of your body, passed January 10, calling for information as to the coast defences, I have to say that in the pressure of immediate engagements, commanding my whole time, I have been unable to do all I desire in relation to the sea coast police, and I have also been embarrassed on account of immediate demand for all our available energies around the harbor and in the forts of Charleston. The act passed in relation to the sea coast police appropriated $150,000 for that purpose. There was no plan laid down, except an authority indicated to purchase three screw propellers to be used. I find it exceedingly difficult to procure boats suitable for this service, but shall, at the first possible moment, accomplish the design and arrange the details of outfit.

I desire to enlist thirty two men, accustomed to the sea and familiar with the inlets of our coast, for each boat, with a captain and first lieutenant, besides ordinary crews, firemen and engineers. The pay of these men to be something like what is received in the United States navy. I would prefer small iron screw propellers, ninety to one hundred feet long, with light draught, not to exceed six feet; but a screw propeller of that size usually draws nine feet. One of these boats I propose to station in Charleston harbor, and the waters around the harbor, another at Beaufort and a third at Georgetown. In connection with these, I propose to throw up breastworks or temporary fortifications at the most important and exposed points on the coast, and near the mouths of our rivers, placing in them such pieces of ordnance as may be needed, according to the width of the channel to be defended, to suit the moderate resources of the State.

I intend these three boats to keep up a rapid and constant communication between these points, and to give all the protection they are able in case of sudden invasion by lawless bands, to small crafts and skippers, that may infest our coast. In each temporary fortification, I propose to station men according to the weight of ordnance they contain. Of course, these fortifications are not intended to resist any invasion of large war vessels, but to constitute strictly a coast police to act in concert with detachments of the neighborhood militia at any time of menace or danger from marauding parties sent on our coast.

To carry out these views, I appointed, the day after I came into office, Col. Gwynn, an engineer of high reputation, to examine the proper places to be selected for the erection of temporary fortifications, limiting him to the most economical plan possible. He made the examination and rendered his report, designating the proper points. I have since sent Col. Alston to carry into effect what Col. Gwynn had reported upon there, as far as the coast towards Georgetown is concerned. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott has the same order towards Beaufort. He was charged with three twenty-four pounders for Beaufort, and all other points requiring ordnance shall, if possible, be supplied, but our means in this particular are limited, and for the present we shall be compelled to confine ourselves to a few points.

I think we will finally have to rely more permanently upon these armed and equipped steamers as a regular system of police, if there are many obstacles in the way of stationing permanent coast garrisons, except at permanent points. There are many preparations necessary and many points that need defence. My situation has been so embarrassing in the new position the State has assumed, forming under complicated circumstances almost a new government, that it has been impossible for the executive to attend to every detail fully and immediately. Every section demands something, and each feels neglected if the want is not met without delay.

In addition to this, almost any plan that may be adopted will meet with objections, because, perhaps, it may not be the best and most scientific; and, if our means were ample, yet, under the pressure of sudden emergencies, and in the face of great changes that are being made every day in the state of the country, the plan adopted may be the best that could be proposed under all the circumstances of the case. As far as the executive is concerned, the most energetic measures shall be pursued, with a view to nothing but the public welfare.

F. W. PICKENS.

CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Under existing circumstances the trustees of this institution feel compelled to suspend for a time payments of the demands from depositors, as well as those who have already given notice of their desire to withdraw funds at a future given period, and in taking this important step the trustees deem it proper to state the reasons that have induced them to do so, as well as to give a brief statement of the present condition of the institution. It is now nearly seventeen years since it commenced operations, and during all of that period there has been a constant and steady increase of depositors beyond the amount of drafts, with the single exception of a few months during the commercial embarrassments in 1857. Consequently, the principal aim of the trustees has been to invest the receipts in what they believed to be unquestionably good and available securities, and they have now near two millions of dollars thus invested in first mortgages of real estate in the city, State and city bonds and stocks; also stocks in the various banks of our State, all of which are now considered as good securities as any investments that could be made in our State, and readily available at almost any time, either for sale or upon which to borrow money; but at present all descriptions of stocks and securities are very much depressed, and could only be sold at a ruinous sacrifice more than the trustees feel that they would be justified in submitting to, as such a course would of necessity materially impair the present condition of the institution, and thereby depreciate the interest of many depositors for the convenience of a small portion. In this connection, it is proper to state that the present credit of profit and loss on the books of the institution is about one hundred thousand dollars beyond all liabilities.

Should any depositors desire to withdraw their funds under any circumstances, the trustees will pay them in bonds secured by mortgages of real estate, bearing seven per cent interest, or in stocks, or State or corporation bonds, at their par value, and thus settle their accounts.

There are many depositors of small sums, who might be put to serious inconvenience if deprived of the privilege of drawing them in case of necessity on urgent calls, and such parties might ordinarily be supposed to have few other resources. In these cases it would be the desire of the trustees to do all they could consistently to meet such demands, and while they would not deem it expedient to make any positive conditions to pay amounts to a stipulated limit, there would be every disposition on their part to make a favorable response to these cases, but they would reserve the privilege of judging of each when presented, upon its merits and necessities.

With this representation of facts, and their views, the trustees hope that their depositors will cheerfully defer their claims for a time, and they may rest assured that every exertion will be continued to keep the institution in its present sound condition.

CHARLES B. WEST, President.
JACOB F. SCHIRMER, Secretary.
CHARLESTON, January 11, 1861.

[illegible] the subordinates [illegible] proceeded on a mission to Washington [illegible] structions with regard to Fort Sumter, said to a gentleman in Charleston, while *in transitu* for his destination, that "if he returned with orders to his commanding officer to hold Fort Sumter at all hazards, he should regard himself as bringing back the death warrant of himself and his comrades in arms."

AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—

SIR—I have the pleasure of reporting to your Excellency the donation of two thousand dollars to the public service of the State, by a liberal and patriotic citizen of Georgia, who desires that his name should not be made public.

C. G. MEMMINGER.

SHIP'S CLEARANCE FROM THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

We give below a verbatim copy of the clearance of vessels from the port of Charleston, S. C., with the alteration in the seals, &c.:—

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Seal: Custom House. Sheaf of Wheat. S. Carolina. Charleston.] There are to certify, all whom it may concern, That ———— Master or Commander of the ———— called the ———— of ———— burthen ———— tons or thereabouts, mounted with ———— guns, navigated with —— men, and bound for ———— having on board cargo as per annexed manifest hath entered and cleared his vessel according to law.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

[Seal: Naval Office. Ship. South Carolina. Charleston.] Given under our hands and seals at the Custom House of Charleston this ———— day of ———— 1861, and in the 85th year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 17, 1861.

The Convention met at ten o'clock this morning.

The only interesting business was the able and brilliant speeches of the Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama.

Adjourned till ten to-morrow.

It is reported that a test vote about the ordinance of secession will be taken to-morrow.

THE SIEZURE OF THE LOUISIANA FORTS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 17, 1861.

The *Courier* has a despatch from New Orleans of the 16th, in which it is stated that the city troops which took Baton Rouge arsenal returned and received a grand triumphal reception. The arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops.

The action of Gov. Moore in relation to the occupancy of the forts was viewed there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17, 1861.

In the Senate the Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions that in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden resolutions, constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth; that Commissioners be appointed to the general government, also to South Carolina and other seceding States, with instructions respectfully to request the President and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the general government.

It was made the order of the day for to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, and a substitute offered.

The Governor communicated the resolutions of the New York Legislature, with a message expressing the utmost disdain. In closing, he says the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. Tabled, and ordered to be printed.

The House has adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, contemplating a National Convention at Washington on the 4th of February, with an amendment that the Commissioners appointed shall be subject at all times to the control of the General Assembly. This embraces the approval of Mr. Crittenden's proposition.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17, 1861.

The House to-day unanimously passed resolutions approving of the course of Major Anderson and Governor Hicks, and pledging to Maryland the fellowship and support of Pennsylvania.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND THE CRISIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17, 1861.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which provides that the Governor shall appoint one commissioner from each Congressional district to a consulting convention of the States, to be held at Nashville on the 4th of February, to agree upon a common issue by way of amendment to the constitution to be made by the slave States, and the result to be laid before the convention called in the third section. To that convention the Governor is directed to appoint three commissioners from this State to meet three commissioners from each of the thirty-three States. The latter convention to be held at Wheeling, on the 11th of February, for the purpose of adjusting the present difficulties, to preserve the Union and to avert civil war. The Governor is also required to appoint one commissioner to proceed to Illinois, and request the Legislature to second the movement and use its influence with the other free States to have conservative men appointed to the Wheeling Convention. The introduction of this bill gives general satisfaction.

The bill was amended yesterday by the adoption of a provision similar to that contained in the Virginia bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people after which the whole subject was tabled and a substitute embracing an entirely new proposition asking Congress to call a Convention for the redress of grievances as provided in the fifth article of the constitution, was introduced by Mr. Stevenson.

A petition praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions by Congress, bearing nearly 6,000 names, has been forwarded to our representatives at Washington.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17, 1861.

At the extraordinary session of the Kentucky Legislature in Frankfort, Governor Magoffin, in his message, asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Crittenden's resolution, says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close, and that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people. Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy. It submits to the Legislature the propriety to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, to assemble at an early day, to determine the future inter-State and federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States. He recommends a Convention of the border slave States, to meet early in February, at Baltimore. The Governor says the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet our approval, but Kentuckians will never stand by with folded arms while those States struggling for their constitutional rights are being subjugated to an anti-slavery government. He asks the Legislature to declare by a resolution the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States, and asks appropriations for arming and equipping a volunteer militia.

THE MASSACHUSSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

There was an exciting time here to-day in the State Senate, on the proposition to immediately raise a volunteer military force, with reference to the present crisis. Patriotic speeches were made by Senators amidst demonstrations of applause. The House is hurrying up its action in connection with the Personal Liberty bill.

CALL FOR A COMPROMISE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17, 1861.

This evening's *Chronicle* contains a call for a grand [illegible] convention, by members of all political parties, to [illegible] any other honorable and [illegible] will settle the differences between the North and South. The call is signed by many of the most prominent business men of this city.

UNION WORKMEN REFUSED A PLACE OF MEETING.

READING, Pa., Jan. 17, 1861.

A large meeting of workingmen, called at the Court House, this evening, at an hour which had been appointed, for the purpose of holding a Union meeting. Hundreds had gathered and blocked up the streets. The City Commissioners refused to open the building. There was some excitement, and threats were made to break open the doors, but the crowd finally adjourned, cheering the Union, the workingmen of Kentucky, and the workingmen of Berks.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE AND THE CRISIS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16, 1861.

A joint resolution passed the State Legislature to-day, unanimously requesting the Governor to tender to the President of the United States all the resources of Maine, both in men and money, for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

RESIGNATION OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17, 1861.

Lieut. R. T. Chapman, of the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, has again tendered his resignation, and goes South to-morrow.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., presented the credentials of Hon. Lot M. Morrill as United States Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. Hamlin.

The credentials were read, and Mr. Morrill sworn in.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Governor of Ohio, directing him to present the credentials of Hon. S. P. Chase as United States Senator from Ohio.

The credentials were read.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HUNTER, (opp.) of Va., called up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., desired to postpone, in order to take up another bill, which was very important.

Mr. HUNTER—I cannot give way. The amendment is to substitute $450,000, instead of $9,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN—$450,000 will be necessary to pay the expenses of the two slavers already captured.

Mr. HUNTER—$450,000 is the amount necessary to protect the Treasury. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment on the end of the bill for $300,000, to pay the Chiriqui contract, made by A. W. Thompson in May, 1859. The contract is for a coaling station on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. CLARK, (opp.) of N. H., called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Durkee, Hale, King, Pearce, Saulsbury, Wilkinson.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. FITCH, (opp.) of Ind., from the Committee on Printing, reported an amendment to the Deficiency bill, to enable the Superintendent of Public Printing to carry out the provisions of the resolution creating a Bureau of Public Printing. Agreed to—37 to 9—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wigfall and Wilson—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Doolittle, Hall, Johnson of Tenn., King, Morrill, Powell, Wade and Wilkinson—9.

Mr. GWIN, (opp.) of Cal., offered an amendment to the Deficiency bill to pay Com. Vanderbilt $350,000 per annum for carrying the mails from New York via Panama to San Francisco.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., moved to strike out Com. Vanderbilt's name. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend so that it should read "from the 1st of July, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1861." Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Ark., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an amendment appropriating $12,857 92 for the Kickapoo Land office, Kansas. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

At half-past one the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (opp.) of La., took the floor. He said—The Senator from Illinois says the Congress of the United

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Edinburg at this Port and the Canadian at Portland.

$665,000 IN SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

THE VENETIAN IMBROGLIO.

Loss of the American Ships Guttenberg and Bostonian.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Edinburg, Captain Brooks, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings $600,000 in specie, but her advices are anticipated. The reception of our files enables us to give some interesting details later than previously received.

The rumored departure of the French fleet from Gaeta has been contradicted. It is now stated that a Russian frigate, fully armed, has anchored off Gaeta, and suspicion is of course awakened that this event is the first symptom of the rumored intention of Russia to supply the protection France is about to withdraw. It seems, however, somewhat premature to draw any decided inference from the bare fact, as at present stated. It is said that the Queen of Naples has left Gaeta in consequence of the approach of her confinement.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

The secret of the maintenance of the French fleet before Gaeta is thought to be discovered in the appearance of a Russian vessel, well armed and equipped, alongside of the French ships, which confirms the announcement made some time ago in the *chancelleries* of the various Russian embassies, that should the Emperor Napoleon withdraw his protection the Emperor Alexander would take his place. The arrival of the Russian ship has created a singular sensation here—something between hope and fear; and, moreover, a sudden enlightenment as to the subject of the secret conferences of Warsaw.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, Lord John Russell has sought to learn the definitive intentions of the French government as to the siege of Gaeta, expressing the desire of the English Cabinet to announce the cessation of French intervention in the affairs of Naples at the opening of Parliament, and alluding to the bad effect which the absence from the Queen's speech of a formal declaration that a complete understanding exists between the two governments respecting the Italian question, must produce. The Emperor, according to the same authority, replied that it would be difficult to announce a complete understanding, seeing that England wished for the unity of Italy, while France still remained faithful to the idea of a federation. However, before the opening of Parliament, Vice Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan should receive his orders of departure, and Francis II. should have three weeks' notice before they were executed. This would lead into the month of March; "and if," says the *Independance*, "Gaeta, as some think, can resist for a month, they would in this way gain the month of April—that is to say, the period at which is expected the execution of the projects openly announced by Garibaldi, and a general conflagration in Italy, from which the King of Naples hopes to derive some benefit."

The *Correspondance Bullier* circulates, on New Year's eve, a correspondence from London, according to which Lord Cowley, having pressed M. Thouvenel to recall the French fleet from Gaeta, was asked whether he would be responsible for the consequences, and would undertake to prevent the Northern Powers from interfering. The correspondence goes on to affirm that the English government, being placed in this fix, was fain to submit the whole question to the "wisdom of Napoleon III."

The Emperor received the diplomatic corps at the Tuileries on New Year's day. To Lord Cowley, who, in the name of the diplomatic corps, offered the customary congratulations, his Majesty is said to have replied:—

I thank you for the wishes [illegible] ... being convinced that the friendly understanding between the Powers will maintain peace.

To the President of the Corps Legislatif the Emperor is said to have replied:—

I have always reckoned on the concurrence of the Corps Legislatif.

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, of Vienna, has the following:—

The second article of the *Constitutionnel* of Paris, on Austria and the Venetian question, is much more menacing than the extract sent by telegraph caused us to suppose. Something is evidently being again got up in France. We will only for the present call attention to three remarkable points in the article.—The first is the declaration that France has remained faithful to the conditions of Villafranca, and that it is not her fault if the two other contracting parties have reciprocally violated them. We know not, however, in what manner Austria has violated the treaty of Villafranca, but we will probably learn hereafter. As to the passage which declares that France cannot permit the Austrians to make an offensive return in Italy, because to do so would be to allow the Austrian advanced posts to be established at only two days' march from Grenoble, we will observe that a more stupid excuse has rarely been invented. Our readers know that the Prussian advanced posts are not two days' march from numerous French towns. According to that principle, France ought to transform into a desert all the provinces along a distance of some hundreds of leagues in order that no sentinel of any other nation shall be within two days' march from a French town. In the third place, we call attention to the passage which says that the frontier of Germany is on the Isonzo, and that all that exists beyond concerns only Austrian ambition. We think that these three passages suffice to characterize what is preparing at Paris.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that in the Schleswig-Holstein affair the Danish government has addressed a note to the Berlin Cabinet, setting forth that it is ready to accord to the States of Holstein a deliberative voice in the preparation of the laws common to the whole monarchy, but under the condition that the questions on which the States and the Supreme Danish Council may not be able to agree shall cease to be treated as "common" affairs, and shall become special for Holstein on the one hand, and for Denmark and Schleswick on the other. The same journal adds that the Danish government is ready to promise an amnesty so extensive that it may comprise the persons who were condemned for participation in the insurrection of 1848.

The clerical party is very dissatisfied with the Emperor of Austria for granting liberty of conscience to his subjects. The circulation of the last proclamation addressed by Francis II. to the Neapolitans has been prohibited, although there were manifestations here. The reactionary movements in the Abbruzzia are on the increase; the band of reactionists have been reinforced by large numbers of Neapolitan soldiers. Two officers of the Zouaves have been arrested for theft. The general conviction here is that the Papal government will fall.

The English Press on the American Crisis.

[From the London Post, Jan. 1.]

By the last advices which have been received from America, it appears that the weak, hesitating and temporizing policy of Mr. Buchanan is not likely to have the slightest effect in settling that great question of secession which now for a few weeks past has agitated the different States which constitute the federal Union. Mr. Buchanan has already lost two members of his Cabinet—Mr. Cobb, a Georgian, whose sympathies are all with the South, and General Cass, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has resigned simply because the President would not take those measures of ordinary precaution which General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the regular American army, had stated to be necessary. Mr. Trescott, an under Secretary of State, had also retired from office, and Mr. Buchanan appeared to be placed upon the horns of this dilemma—either he must resign the headship of the executive government, and entrust, for the space of two months, the administration to the hands of Mr. Breckinridge, a mere Southern delegate, or form a new Cabinet, the members of which may be willing to suggest a compromise, which they hope will be equally agreeable to the slave and free States. If Mr. Buchanan, in the face of such a crisis, should cowardly retire from the Presidency he will incur an amount of responsibility and odium which we leave to the American people to estimate and appreciate. Let us take the case of General Cass, who, whether rightly or wrongly, has long been supposed to entertain views hostile to this country. It cannot be doubted that South Carolina has by lawful as well as unlawful means endeavored to separate herself from the Union. If that State has a right by means of negotiation to attempt to procure the restoration of sovereign independence, she clearly has no right to endeavor to obtain the same object by force of arms. We do not say that negotiations directed to the object of separation would not be held by the Supreme Court to amount to the crime of treason; but when South Carolina, throwing aside the more moderate and dilatory process of diplomacy, arms the militia and issues tenders for the purchase of "two screw propellers, carrying six pieces of long range, with one twenty-four pound howitzer each, to be manned by one hundred and fifty men, under a skilful commander," no rational man either in this country or America can entertain the slightest doubt that South Carolina has committed an act of overt treason. In addition to this, South Carolina appears to be determined further to embarrass the question by appointing ambassadors to the principal Powers of Europe—ambassadors whose duty will be to procure a recognition of the separate sovereignty of the Palmetto State, and for this purpose to offer to England the bribe of a

free trade in slave grown cotton. But it so happens that the federal government, independently of rights connected with the collection of import and export duties, and the general administration of justice, possesses property within the State of South Carolina. For instance, there are Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pinckney, which command access to Charleston harbor. The first of these only is garrisoned, and the requisition which the commander has made for reinforcements has received from Mr. Buchanan an absolute and unqualified refusal. General Scott and General Cass, wisely thinking that the federal government should be prepared for all eventualities, have recommended that the necessary reinforcements should be sent, not as a menace to South Carolina, but for the protection of the public property. Mr. Buchanan will, however, do nothing, perhaps being afraid that a simple means of precaution would induce other States to join South Carolina in that new slaveholding confederation, the establishment of which appears to be the great object of the present revolutionary movement. But what right, we may ask, has Mr. Buchanan, whose term of office will expire about two months hence, to place unnecessary difficulties in the way of his successor? The delegates of the South have declared in favor of "a speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union." These gentlemen are only waiting to see the policy which may be pursued towards South Carolina to shape and trim their course, whether it be that of peaceful and amicable separation, or that of accomplishing the same object by violence and revolutionary force. It would seem that the sole object which influences Mr. Buchanan, either with or without the assistance of a Cabinet, is to perpetuate for a short time longer the present abnormal and dangerous condition of affairs, regardless of the difficulties and embarrassments which he may leave to his successor. *But the question has in reality become one not of negotiation but of imminent civil war. It is hopeless to expect that either the South or the North will recede from their demands. In fact they are both pledged to lines of policy which render the preservation of the Union by means of mutual concession impossible.* The free States can no more be induced to surrender their Personal Liberty laws than the slave States can be expected to give up their fugitive slave enactments, or the practical effect of the Dred Scott decision, which favors the almost indefinite extension of slavery. But if the North, armed as it now is in a righteous cause, should desire to coerce the South, why is Mr. Buchanan to throw the whole weight of his sympathy in support of the South, and to meet treasonable separation more than half way. We believe that it is his duty to enforce the existing law, to follow the advice of constitutional and responsible advisers, such as General Scott and General Cass, and not to adopt that petty, contemptible and unworthy policy of partisanship which, though it may conveniently enable him to ride over a difficulty, will be fatal to the permanency of the Union and to that national power and influence which hitherto have been the pride and boast of the American people.

American Slavery.

[From the London Herald, Jan. 1.]

On Saturday evening, Miss Sarah P. Remond, a lady of color, delivered a lecture on American Slavery, in Brighton street chapel, Edinburg—Andrew Fyfe, Esq., in the chair. She was accompanied to the platform by Mr. W. Chambers, Rev. Mr. Kirk, and Miss Lillie and Miss Wigham, secretaries to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. The lecture consisted chiefly of a review of the present state of matters in America, and she expressed her belief that the prospects of the slave were never in a more hopeful state than at present. Mr. W. Chambers moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting regarded with horror the system of American slavery, and warmly sympathized with the struggle now going on, and, in supporting it, gave an interesting account of his personal observation of the horrors of slavery, and expressed his belief that the slavery question would not be settled without bloodshed. Mr. Blair seconded the motion. The Rev. Mr. Dickie moved the second and last resolution, which

cent of the Indian Council is at present empowered to raise.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium have happily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgium coal and iron.

A Sardinian loan of 2,000,000 francs is about to be negotiated at Paris.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, 1861.

King Frederick William IV. expired at 12:40 A. M., to-day at Sans Souci.

NAPLES, Dec. 31—4 P. M.

An insignificant attempt at reaction was made last night, and was easily suppressed. Some Lazzaroni having shouted "Long live Francis II." were arrested. A personal enemy of the Duke of San Donato has made an attempt to assassinate him.

The Bourbon garrison of Civitella on the Tronto have burnt a Sardinian prisoner of war.

Naples and the provinces are tranquil.

The Queen of Naples had left Gaeta because she was on the point of being confined.

The London *Daily News* city article says the effect of the rise in the bank rate of discount to six per cent has already subsided, as far as the stock markets are concerned. A better feeling was observable to-day, and a recovery of one-eighth per cent took place in the funds. There is no doubt that the action of the Bank of England yesterday was intended to a great extent as a measure of defence against the necessities of the banks of France, which are largely pressed upon for discount, the proceeds of which go to Italy and elsewhere in the shape of gold. It is believed that the French Bank will shortly be obliged to make fresh contracts in this market for the supply of bullion—the large arrival announced to-day is therefore the more opportune. The discount market continues active, and no business was done below 6 per cent. 6 a 6½ per cent was asked in many quarters. The market is scarcely expected to be any easier until the 4th is past.

At the Bank of England applications were again upon an active scale, though not being so heavy.

TURIN, Dec. 30, 1861.

A royal decree has been issued ordering the dissolution of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The King arrived here yesterday evening, accompanied by Prince Carignan and the minister who went to Alexandria to meet him. His Majesty was received by the municipality. The National Guard was under arms.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADIAN.

The steamship Canadian, which left Liverpool at one P. M. of the 3d, and Londonderry on the 4th, arrived at Portland at half-past three P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The Canadian brings fifty-four passengers and £10,000 in specie.

The ship Guttenberg, of and for Hamburg from New York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The Guttenberg had called off Dover to land the crew of a wrecked vessel, which she picked up in the Channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer Queen Victoria, having on board the Rangoon telegraph cable, went ashore in Plymouth Sound the 2d, and at last advices had not been got off.

France.

The Bank of France on the 2d raised its rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This caused a further depression on the Bourse, the rentes closing at 67f. 25c.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgian coal and

...

France.

The latest prices from Paris this evening show only a fractional improvement.

The railway market continues without much business, owing to a rise in the value of money, but remains firm in character.

The Official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of government as King William the Fifth.

A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the German Confederation greatly resembles the agitation which preceded the events of 1848.

The Frankfort *Journal* asserts that at an early sitting of the Germanic Diet a proposition will be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for a categorical explanation relative to the decree of the Governor General of Ancona in which Trieste is declared an Italian city.

In the Paris corn market flour and wheat continued to advance in price.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an account of the reception of the diplomatic corps, which took place at the Tuileries on the 1st. Lord Cowley, the spokesman for the diplomats, confined himself to presenting to the Emperor the respects and congratulations of the diplomatic corps. The Emperor replied.—"I thank you for the wishes which you have expressed to me. I regard the future with confidence, being convinced that the friendly understanding between the Powers will maintain peace, which is the object of my desires."

The Bourse on the 1st was closed. On the 31st it was dull and lower, rentes closing at 67.65.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the three days were 21,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 1,600 to exporters. The market closed dull, owing to the advance in bank rates, and all qualities have receded 1-16d. a ⅛. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d.	6 5-16d.
Mobile	7⅝	6 3-16
Uplands	7½	6 1-16

The total stock in port is estimated at 529,000 bales, of which 372,000 bales are of American description.

Sales of three days, 22,896 bales, including 1,040 bales on speculation and 1,700 for export. The quotations for fair are ⅛ below last Friday's rates. Stock on hand, 529,500 bales, and to-day there were no imports. The imports of the week amount to 5,654 bales, and the market without change. The sales of to-day are probably about 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

There has been no regular corn market since the sailing of the America. The flour market is reported dull. Wheat quiet, the severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. Corn is quiet with a downward tendency.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour quiet, but firm at extreme rates. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm. The holidays induced quietness in the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was quiet. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon heavy, and slightly declined. Lard quiet. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet: pots, 28s. 6d. Sugar and coffee steady. Rice dull. Rosin dull: common, 4s. 5d. Spirits turpentine firm at 32s. 6d. a 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm and advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter for fine. Sugar heavy and declined 6d. Coffee dull and partially declined 1s. a 1s. 6d. Tea very dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. Rice quiet. Tallow firm. Linseed oil, 28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1861.

Consols closed at 92⅛ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were:—Illinois Central shares, 25½ dis.; Erie, 33¾; New York Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales on Monday and Wednesday, were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and steady, but transportations were checked by the advance in the bank rates on Monday, to 6 per cent. The total stock in port at the end of the year, by actual count, was 546,000 bales, including 283,200 of American.

Hudson County Circuit Court.

Before Hon. F. B. Dayton Ogden.

LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNERS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Miller & Hertell vs Geo. E. Beach and others.—An interesting case has been before this Court since Tuesday last, and involves the whole question of the extent and nature of the liability of the members of voluntary associations, literary, benevolent or otherwise. The defendants are holders of the late division, No. 802, at Jersey City, organized under the system of the American Protective Union, and in this case were sued as co-partners for goods sold to the store through the orders of some of the clerks. The defendants plead non-liability for these goods as co-partners, the by-laws of the association requiring all goods to be purchased for cash, of which fact they assert the plaintiffs had full notice, and also because the clerks had transcended their authority in thus purchasing goods for the store without cash. It appears that there are eight or nine hundred of these stores through the country, and the decision of the case is looked for with no little interest, not only by the defendants, who number about eighty, but by a large number of citizens, as it will set forth how far the members of the said "Union" are liable for goods sold on credit to their stores. The case is still under investigation, the counsel for the defence being engaged in summing up when our reporter left. D. W. Scudder for the plaintiffs. William J. Jelliffe and J. R. Wortendyke for the defendants.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Close of the Three Years' Civil War—Entry into the Capital of the Liberals, under Gen. Ortega—Official Proclamations—Arrests—State of the Republic—Incidents and Details, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, of Mexico City, Dec. 28.]

Neither time nor space admit of our going into lengthened details of the fall of the clergy rule in this capital. Suffice it to say, that after the fall of Guadalajara, on the 30th of October, General Ortega, principal military chief of the constitutional forces, lost no time in marching his troops in this direction. This he did by ordering them in different divisions over different routes. The first division, under General Berriozabal, was surprised in its march at Toluca by Miramon, and Generals Degollado and Berriozabal, with nearly all of their forces and attendants, were made prisoners. This advantage gave great hopes to Miramon and his followers, and on the approach of General Ortega an attempt was made to gain a victory over him before he could unite his forces.

Miramon left Mexico with the greater part of his troops, to attempt to carry out his plan, and the first news we had of the result was brought here by himself on Sunday morning, the 23d. He arrived here, accompanied only by two or three adjutants. The story was soon out. He had lost everything. Consternation was at once depicted upon the faces of all his partisans, and hiding places were in demand.

The account of the battle is thus briefly given by Gen. Ortega:—

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, FEDERAL ARMY.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR:—

On this day, after a hard fight, the forces under my command have entirely defeated the troops of the enemy, which in strength of eight thousand men, with thirty pieces of artillery, were headed by D. Miguel Miramon, Marquez, Velez, Negrete, Ayestaran, Cobos, Vallo and Joaquin Miramon. They abandoned to us their trains, artillery and ammunition and thousands of prisoners. The fight commenced at eight o'clock in the morning on the heights of San Miguel Calpulalpan, and was finished a little after ten o'clock the same morning. Those of our troops who took part in the action were the divisions from Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Morelia, Guanajuato, and one brigade from Guadalajara. To the valor of these we owe this important triumph, which has undoubtedly secured the pacification of the republic.

I beg your Excellency to congratulate his Excellency the President for this success, advising him that probably the day after to-morrow the federal army will be in the capital of the republic, and in the name of the army I beg his Excellency the President to come as soon as possible to that city, in order to act more promptly in behalf of the constitutional order.

I repeat to his Excellency the assurance of my respectful and distinguished consideration.

God, liberty and reform.

JESUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA.

HACIENDA OF SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1860.

TEPEJI, Dec. 23, 1860.

MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary.

Miramon remained in Mexico during Monday, and made every effort to appear unconcerned. Senor Pacheco, Spanish Ambassador, M. de Saligny, French Minister, and Generals Berriozabal and Ayestaran formed a commission to wait on Gen. Ortega, with the view of securing guarantees for the clergy military chiefs. The commis-

...

Leon, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Guanajuato and Queretaro are all for the constitutional government. Mejia, the Indian of the Sierra Gordo, has a small guerilla force still, but his prestige has pretty well gone.

Colima, Michoacan and Guerrero are all under constitutional governments. At Iguala, Vicario has a small force who are robbing all the cattle in that region, with a view, as is supposed, of retiring soon to the mountains. It is more than probable that Miramon will join himself with Vicario if he wishes longer to distract his unfortunate country.

In the States of Oajaca and Puebla the clergy have still forces, but these must now soon break up and become, as they were four years ago, mere bands of robbers.

Vera Cruz and the Central American States are all for the constitutional order of things.

Mexico, the bone of contention during the whole of the civil war, is now freed from the forces of the clergy or reactionary party.

The Territory of Tlaxcala has suffered much in the civil war—more from the demoralization of its population than from any other cause. It is now at peace, and it is to be hoped that the government will lose no time in attending to the interests of this small territory.

The territory of Lower California, on the 20th ult. was quiet. A small disturbance had occurred, but not on account of political opinions. It was all about who should collect the money due the nation for the extraction of salt from the island of Carmen. Lower California, like the rest of the nation, is for the constitution.

With the exceptions of the forces of Losada, Mejia, Vicario, one of the Cobos family in Oajaca, the small forces in Puebla and the few followers of Miramon, the entire nation is now arrayed on the side of the constitution. Losada will soon be rooted out of his stronghold, and all the others will be compelled to be careful in their movements. With prompt action, peace and security may reign over the whole republic within sixty days.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Views of Ex-President Tyler on the National Crisis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

I have been often urged to give my views to the public on the present great crisis of American affairs. I have abstained from doing so for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, one of the most controlling of which was that I could not regard with becoming composure the dissolution of that confederacy in the service of which so great a portion of my life had been passed, and which I had been accustomed to contemplate in a spirit of the truest devotion. Nor did I believe that anything I could say would produce the slightest effect upon the public mind. My public life had long since terminated, and the shadow which sooner or later falls on all men, and shuts them out from sight, had settled upon me. To the younger athletes who were in charge of the public trusts and enjoyed its confidence, I was well inclined to leave the task of adjusting existing difficulties, in the hope and trust that a Union so full of glories, and so copious in blessings, would survive the trials which threatened it. In the meantime, the high-toned and gallant State of South Carolina, one of the old thirteen, has seen cause to withdraw from the Union, and it is said that her example is to be followed, unless sectional differences are adjusted, by the cotton States first, and sooner or later, all the slaveholding States. In view of this state of things, and seeing also that all efforts at adjustment have so far failed, I no longer withhold the expression of my opinions on the leading topics of the day.

The inquiry which presents itself, in advance of all others, is as to the effects which follow upon the withdrawal of so many states from the Union as those constituting an entire section of the country. In what condition does that withdrawal leave the remaining States and

of a majority of the people of the United States, and leaning on the decision of the Supreme Court as on a staff which no rage of faction can weaken, no convulsion however serious can break. Could the able editors have decyphered the thoughts of my inmost heart, they would have found me opposed to Congressional interference in this behalf with the Territories for other reasons. Even passing over the impolicy of such interference, it was, in his best view useless. God's own law of climate has regulated the matter, and let the children of earthly wisdom act as they may, it will still continue to do it. The man who would talk of cultivating the rice and cotton fields and sugar plantations of the South with free white labor, denies to himself the light of experience and observation. Look to the West India islands—no part of the globe makes a louder outcry for laborers or offers higher wages than they do, and yet the tide of emigration from Europe sweeps by them in a vast current, which is arrested in its course only by a more Northern and healthy clime. Asia and Africa have to be resorted to for laborers, while the Caucasian of Europe flees, as from pestilence, the rays of a burning sun, and becomes the cultivator of the cereals, or turns herdsman amid the snows of the North. There is but one element that can change, and that but to a limited degree, this law of climate, and that is the price of labor. I need not, therefore, draw the picture of what would be the condition of the slave States looking to the regular increase of the black population in forty years under the edict formally announced by the leaders of the Northern dominant party of "no more slave States." It cannot be contemplated by any Southern man with absolute composure.

I will not despair of the good sense of my countrymen. The hope will linger with me to the last that there is enough of wisdom and patriotism among us to adjust these difficulties, although I frankly confess my doubts and fears. The minority States can do but little more than suggest; the majority States hold in their hands the fate of the Union. I would by no means have Virginia to linger by the wayside. On the contrary, I would have her prompt and decisive in her action. She cannot be too prompt or decisive. Before her Convention can meet, although the earliest day may be assigned for it, full developements of one sort or other will have been made. She should place herself in position. Her destiny for good or for ill is with the South. She was the flag ship of the Revolution, and, borrowing an expression from a recent production of one of her most gifted sons, she should have "springs upon her cables, and her broadside to."

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be, that the Legislature without delay, and without interference with the call of a convention, might inaugurate a meeting of the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, slave States, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, free States, through two commissioners to be appointed by each, to arrange, if possible, a programme of adjustment to be submitted to the other States, as conclusive of the whole matter. Should they agree, I think their recommendations would be followed by the other states, and incorporated into the constitution and placed on the footing of an unalterable compact. Surely no States can be more deeply interested in the work of restoring the country to quiet and harmony. If they cannot agree, then it may safely be concluded that the restoration of peace and concord has become impossible. I would have an early day appointed for the meeting of the Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governors, or Legislatures if in session, so that Virginia when she holds her Convention may be in full possession of the result.

All other efforts having failed, then I would advise, as a dernier measure, a Convention of all the Southern States, and after incorporating upon the present constitution guarantees, going not one iota beyond what strict justice and the security of the South require, adopt the constitution of the United States as it now is, and give a broad invitation to the other States to enter our Union, with the old flag flying over one and all. When this is done, I would say in conclusion to all my countrymen, rally back in all speed to the constitution, thus invigorated and strengthened, and let this for all time to come be written on every heart as a motto that, under all circumstances, and in every condition of things, there is but one post of safety, and that is to stand by the constitution.

JOHN TYLER.

New York Typographical Society.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS FRANKLIN.

The members of the New York Typographical Society last evening celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of the great apostle of the noble art of printing at their rooms in Chambers street. There was a goodly and extremely intellectual company present. The celebration on this occasion differed in form from those of previous years; but the interest of the proceedings did not, nor could not flag, though the orator and the singer took the places of the viol, the drum and the dancer. For reasons best known to the society, the formula of a ball and supper was laid aside on this occasion, and the visitors were instead regaled with some excellent addresses and select music, both vocal and instrumental, and the whole entertainments may in truth be said to have been the real impersonation of

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

The social festivities opened with an overture from the opera of "Tancred," which was played on the piano with admirable taste by Mr. W. Williams. This was followed by the well known patriotic song, "The Flag of our Union," which was received with great enthusiasm and applause, cheer after cheer being given for the Union.

Mr. P. C. Baker delivered the first address on his "Travels in Europe, and the progress of Printing." This was an excellent paper, deficient in some points which might have been elaborated with effect, but as a passing review worthy of great praise.

[illegible] "Messiah" by John Jewett, the programme for the evening was terminated in the following order:—

Music (piano)........................Mr. William
Song—"White Squall,"........................Geo. Herring
Address........................Chas. McDevit
Chorus (Glee Club)........................McDonough and other
Music (piano)........................Mr. William
Address........................F. A. Teal
The "Star Spangled Banner,"........................Jewett and chorus

The following are the names of the officers for the present year:—President, Archibald Miller; Vice President, William Colwell; Secretary, T. C. Faulkner; Treasurer, Jno. G. Clayton; Librarian, John Craw.

Mr. T. C. Faulkner, the Secretary of the society, greatly interested himself in the success of the entertainment, and supplied all necessary information to the representatives of the press.

The printer's festival was, on the whole, worthy of so important an association of intellectual and instructed men; and though the tripping feet of the dancers were absent from the hall, there was enjoyment in every part of the proceedings, which terminated as it began, in perfect harmony.

Arson Case—Verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Jan. 17.—The case of Simon Kratz, which has occupied the Court for the past three days, was resumed. Mr. H. L. Clinton, in an eloquent address, summed up on the part of the prisoner. After submitting various legal points to the Court, he submitted that the story told by the prisoner's nephew, Louis Kratz, upon which the prosecution relied, was not entitled to belief after the evidence adduced on the part of the defence, and the contradictions which were proven against him. Mr. Clinton spoke at some length, and at the close of his remarks the audience slightly applauded the counsel, but were quickly reprimanded by the officers of the court.

The District Attorney followed, after which the Judge charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned a verdict of guilty.

Judge Leonard then sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the State prison for life.

Mr. Clinton applied for a stay of proceedings until the matter be brought before the General Term.

The District Attorney replied that he would keep the prisoner in the city until the case could be argued.

The Court then took up a murder case, and after the jury was empanelled the Court adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. J. Spurr, of Worcester; J. H. Clay Mudd, of Washington, and S. G. Smith, of Montreal, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, of Washington; Professor Greene, of Troy; Dr. F. J. Humphreys and wife, and Z. Cushing, of Boston; Dr. W. M. Page and Lieut. Bacon, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. Thomas D. Foster, of Minnesota; M. S. Manning, of Memphis; A. Talber, Jr., of Albany; W. L. B. Godwin, of New York; D. J. Watkins and family, of Chicago, and Charles Koeigen and party, of Staten Island, are stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Professor Crosby, of New Hampshire; Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis; C. T. Randell, F. Curtis and George Everett, of Boston; W. G. Tabor, of Massachusetts, and W. Frothingham and S. B. Towner, of Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. H. Costa and W. H. Peil, of Flushing; J. Gardner and wife, of Glenwood; E. Hanfeul and wife, of New York; B. W. Evans, J. E. Cole, and G. B. Calder, of Providence, R. I., are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

F. S. Tweedy and wife, and Thomas E. Tweedy, of Danbury; James A. Rumrill, and J. B. Rumrill and wife, of Springfield; R. E. Hitchcock, of Waterbury; Mrs. W. T. Lawrence, Miss Miller, and H. J. Banks, of New York, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

J. Hamill and T. M. Taylor, of St. Louis; M. M. Coppeck, F. R. Lindsay, and G. T. Morse, of Philadelphia; G. A. Baker and T. Perkins, Jr., of Boston; F. N. Baker, of California; A. Sprague and L. A. Phillips, of Rhode Island; J. M. Gardner and wife, of New York, and H. M. Hastings, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

It is stated that, within two days after the delivery of his great Union speech, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and sixty-three letters of approval from Maryland and Virginia.

At Gloucester, Mass., there are reported to be 377 amiable, angelic, accomplished, marriageable maidens; and to husband this harvest of charms there are but seventy-eight single men, including widowers, and only twenty-five of the latter are good matches.

A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says that W. Jones, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. Lincoln split rails thirty years ago, is there on a visit to his former hired hand.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

The ease in money continues, and we hear of more strictly first class paper going at seven per cent. Many good names, however, which sold readily before the present crisis at 8 a 9, will not now pass at all. This is especially the case with houses whose trade lies with the South. They are now suffering what the houses in the Western trade suffered in 1858 and 1859. Nothing has been determined about the Treasury notes which are to be bid for on Saturday. As the present twelve per cent notes sell at 2¼ a ½ premium, it is presumed that the new batch will be awarded at 9 a 10 per cent interest. The security, we need hardly add, is undoubted, and the money market tends to a condition of things during which first class seven per cent securities will be scarce. We annex an official statement of the outstanding loans of the United States:—

	Interest.	Amount.	Due.
Loan of 1842	6 per cent.	$2,883,364	1862
Loan of 1847	6 do.	9,413,650	1867
Loan of 1848	6 do.	8,908,341	1868
Texas indemnity	5 do.	3,461,000	1865
Loan of 1860	5 do.	6,750,000	1871
Loan of 1858	5 do.	18,620,000	1874

There is little or nothing doing in bills. Bankers are getting 106 a ½, but are not selling much. Several houses have ceased altogether to buy bills at Southern ports, in consequence of the difficulties about clearances.

The stock market continues buoyant, and prices advance. Illinois Central sold this morning at 89, then fell off, and closed this afternoon at 86½ bid. Some stock was delivered to-day which was sold some weeks back at 58 a 60. New York Central was also higher; it sold at 79¾, closing 79¾ bid. The general railway list was firm, without any particular advance, with the exception of two or three leading Western shares, which advance on the receipts. Political rumors have ceased to agitate the stock market; nothing now will affect prices short of actual civil war. An unsuccessful attack of the insurgents in South Carolina upon Fort Sumter would, in the opinion of most operators, cause an advance in the market. This afternoon the market was active, and stocks closed firm, the following being the quotations:—United States 5's, 1874, 93 a ½; Virginia 6's, 74¼ a ½; Tennessees, 74 a ½; Missouri 6's, 67¾ a 68¼; Canton, 14 a 15; Cumberland Coal preferred, 8 a 9; Pacific Mail, 90 a ½; New York Central, 79¾ a 80; Erie, 39⅛ a ¾; Hudson River, 47⅝ a ¾; Harlem, 15¾ a ⅞; do. preferred, 38½ a ⅝; Reading, 43¾ a 44; Michigan Central, 55 a ¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 15 a ¼; do. guaranteed, 34 a ½; Panama, 115½ a 116; Illinois Central, 86⅝ a 87; Galena and Chicago, 48¾ a ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 34⅛ a ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 57⅛ a ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 71⅞ a 72.

The Secession Convention of the State of Louisiana will assemble at Baton Rouge on Wednesday, 23d inst. It is assumed, as a matter of course, that it will at once proceed to vote the State out of the Union. The chances are, indeed, that this will be done; for in Louisiana, as in other Gulf States, the power seems to have passed out of the hands of men of property and station to be monopolized by the class which has nothing to lose. Still, it can hardly be that so wealthy a State as Louisiana will be suffered to deliberately commit commercial suicide without some protest from those whom that suicide will ruin. Louisiana, besides being a large cotton growing State, is the largest producer of sugar in the Union, and by far the heaviest exporter of cotton. It is easy to see that the secession of the State is going to annihilate both these interests—that of the sugar planters and that of the cotton shippers. The sugar crop of Louisiana in 1850 was worth about $12,000,000; the crop of 1860 will hardly be worth as much, in consequence of the recent heavy fall in prices; in 1858, when some 350,000 hhds. were raised, Louisiana received for her sugar something like $17,000,000. These figures will convey an idea of the amount of money which has been invested in land, machinery, negroes, &c., in the raising of sugar in the State of Louisiana. Under the laws of the federal Union Louisiana sugar is protected by a duty of 30 per cent. Though the annual importation of foreign sugars is more than four times the product of the cane in Louisiana, the people of the United States for many years patiently paid a tax of fifty, and now pay a tax of thirty per cent on their sugar, in order to foster the growth of the cane in that State. The Louisiana planters have always declared that this amount of protection was inadequate, and that the duty ought to be raised to fifty per cent, in order to leave a fair profit on their business; and when the tariff is altered, as it will be this year, no doubt the duty on sugars will be raised. But what, in view of these facts, is to become of the sugar interests of Louisiana, when that State, separated from the Union, becomes a member of a confederacy wedded to free trade? What is to become of all the money invested in land, machinery and negroes? It will be idle to expect Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to agree to tax their sugar. They are bent on having it free from Cuba. It is almost the only substantial gain they can fairly expect by secession. And if, in order to secure the co-operation of Louisiana at the present juncture, they were to promise to agree to a duty on sugar, the promise would be repudiated the moment Louisiana had no longer the power to distract the secession movement. This point is surely worth some consideration. Then, again, New Orleans exports, besides sugar, corn, &c., all the cotton grown in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and higher up on the Mississippi river. In 1859 the exports of New Orleans were over one hundred millions of dollars, more than those of New York in 1860. It must be evident to every experienced member of the Louisiana Convention that secession is going to stop this enormous trade, at least for several months. The secession of South Carolina closed the port of Charleston. On the day that Alabama seceded every vessel in Mobile cleared for foreign ports. After the secession of Louisiana the foreign trade of New Orleans will stop until the Southern confederacy is recognized by the United States and by the world. No ship, after that date, can sail with safety from New Orleans for any foreign port. Wherever she might be she would be lawful prize, and no one who knows the history of the past can doubt but, under such circumstances, the Gulf, once famed for its buccaneers, would swarm with them again. Now, are the people of New Orleans prepared for the frightful consequences of the sudden stoppage of a trade of such magnitude as theirs? Do they realize the amount of suffering, confusion and want that would ensue? Or is it too late for considerations of prudence and profit?

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$61,655 50
For customs	63,000 00
Payments	48,654 92
Balance	2,165,450 88

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,552,960 89, and the balances $1,316,719 35.

An agreement to extend the loan certificate arrangement from the 1st February, when it was to expire, to the 10th of March, has been signed by all the prominent banks.

The State of North Carolina has authorized the Bank of the Republic to pay all its coupons when presented, without asking whether the bonds were stolen or not.

The present rate of exchange at Chicago is to be sustained for a short time only. The accumulation of produce there bound Eastward is large, and will in a short time supply all the exchange wanted at still lower rates.

The Charleston Savings Institution has suspended payment.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the second week of January were:—

Second week, 1861	$26,277
Second week, 1860	15,055
Increase	$11,222

The earnings of the Erie road for the month of

December, 1860, were	$412,722 73
December, 1859	409,131 00
Increase	$3,591 73

The traffic thus far this month is much larger; in fact, the same remark applies to nearly all the roads.

The second week of the Illinois Central is quite

ahead of any ever made by the road	$89,191 05
Same week in 1860	43,020 21
Gain	$46,171 84
Gain in first week	28,894 00
Total gain	$75,065 84

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday makes the following statement. It shows what fruits Southern lines of transport are likely to gather from the present disturbed action of public affairs:—

We stated yesterday morning that some of our shippers were questioning the safety of shipping their property by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to New York, and this fact was telegraphed on Saturday by the agents of that road to the managers at Baltimore, asking what they should say or do to counteract the effect. We learn that a despatch was yesterday received from the master of transportation of that road assuring the agents and shippers that property entrusted to that road would be perfectly safe and secure; but it seems this despatch did not have the desired effect, for some 200 or 300 packages of pork and lard which had been contracted by the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 50c. to New York, and which formed part of the "6,000 ton lot," was yesterday given to one of the New York lines at 63c., the shipper saying he preferred to pay the 13c. difference and be certain of his property reaching New York, than run any risk by sending it via Baltimore. This matter was talked over on 'Change yesterday, and we heard three or four prominent shippers say that while they did not anticipate any immediate trouble, they did not know what twenty-four or forty-eight hours might bring forth, and that they should make all their shipments by the Northern lines. We are not called upon to express any opinion in this matter, but it does seem to us that there is not sufficient ground as yet for any of the fears expressed by shippers. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is able to protect all its bills of lading, and make good to shippers any loss; but they look upon it in another light, and say that their property might be seized and sent South, and that delays and annoyances would occur in recovering from the company, and they therefore prefer to run no risk by sending their freight through Northern territory, where they know it will be safe.

In regard to the Indiana State interest Governor Hammond says:—

Believing that the citizens of Indiana desired that her obligations should be kept, the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, together with myself, taking as our authority an act of the General Assembly prescribing the duties of Governor, approved May 27, 1852, made a loan of $125,000 from Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of the city of New York, giving our obligations to pay the same in May next, out of the revenue for the year 1860. It is a matter much to be regretted that Indiana is in such a condition that she is compelled to go into the market to borrow money for any purpose whatever. But it is due to truth to state that this necessity would not have existed but for the failure of the Senate of Indiana to pass a revenue bill for the years 1857–8.

We have received a copy of the statement of the Pennsylvania banks for the month of November. The aggregates are as follows:—

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Specie	$7,818,769	Capital	$25,808,553
C. bank notes, &c.	4,912,816	Circulation	15,830,033
Uncurrent do.	258,459	Deposits	25,956,557
Bank obligations	120,087	Cer. of Deposit	587,816
Discounts	53,247,049	Due State	478,772
Do. under protest	1,170,583	Due corporations	39,034
Mortgages	407,421	Due banks	4,118,926
Judgments	367,492	Due individuals	111,680
Real estate	1,765,255	Claims in controversy	255
Due from banks	4,428,752	Surplus	4,071,419
Do. insolvent do.	292,530	Other items	922,190
Public stocks	1,751,816	Total	$77,925,198
Bonds	219,909		
Treasury notes	532,475		
Disputed claims	51,074		
Other debts	135,054		
Expenses	215,134		
Other assets	307,624		
Total	$78,011,768		

Annexed is the statement of the Pittsburg banks for the week ending January 14:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburgh	$1,654,932	401,090	225,501	645,096
Exchange	1,588,062	259,957	754,260	307,618
Mer. & Manuf's.	865,678	215,869	295,640	375,355
Citizens'	750,139	126,308	359,670	100,627
Mechanics'	780,376	198,206	320,135	92,639
Iron City	701,111	162,915	271,670	277,258
Allegheny	817,959	137,112	402,280	127,922
Total	$7,164,487	1,400,357	2,609,056	1,927,290
Last week	7,254,136	1,356,392	2,609,006	1,891,947
Increase	—	43,965	50	35,343
Decrease	89,649	—	—	—

The earnings of the Little Miami Railroad for December were:—

1859	$99,585
1860	80,872
Decrease	$18,713

The annual meeting of the Connecticut River Railroad was held at Boston yesterday. Annexed is a statement of the business of the year:—

Income		$297,096
[illegible]	$72,960	
Transportation expenses	37,[illegible]	
Other expenses	32,290	
Total operating expenses		143,657
Net earnings of the year		$153,438
Profits on investments		9,168
Surplus December 1, 1859		84,664
Total		$247,29[illegible]
Interest	$14,064	
Rent Ashuelot Railroad	30,000	
Dividends February and August	127,288	—171,352
Surplus		$75,938

Stock Exchange.

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

$1000 U S 5's, 1865	91½	300 shs Mich C RR s30			55
1000 Treas12pc notes	102½	60	do.		55¼
1500 do.	102½	600	do.		55¼
2000 Ohio 6's, 1863	97	50	do.	s10	55¼
1000 Tenn 6's, 1890	74½	200	do.	b60	55¼
1000 Virginia 6's	74½	100	do.	b30	55¼
2000 Missouri 6's	68¼	400 Clev & Tol RR			35
5000 do.	68	200	do.	b10	35
7000 N Carolina 6's	74½	400	do.		34½
15000 City 6's, 1887	104	100	do.	b30	34¾
1000 N Y Central 6's	92½	100	do.	b10	34¾
1000 Hud Riv s f bds	97½	400	do.		34½
10000 Mich So s f bds	74½	200	do.	b60	34¼
500 Ill Cen RR bds	94¾	600 Mich S & N Ia RR			15¼
2000 Chi & N W 1 m	42	100	do.		15¾
13000 do.	b7 42	50	do.	b30	15½
2000 C,B&Q RR 8 pcb	89½	100 Mich S & N I g stk			35½
2000 do.	89	100	do.		35¼
12 shs Bank of N Y	98	100	do.	b60	35½
6 Shoe & Lea Bank	102	100	do.	s15	35
215 Pacific M SS Co	90	150	do.		35
100 Harlem RR pref	38½	100	do.		34¾
100 do.	38½	400	do.		34½
950 do.	39	100 Panama RR			115¾
300 do.	39¼	150 Ill Cen RR scrip			88
100 do.	39½	50	do.	s5	87½
295 N York Cen RR	78¾	320	do.	c	88
100 do.	s5 78¾	100	do.	b2	88½
200 do.	s10 78¾	50	do.		88¾
911 do.	79	400	do.	c	88½
50 do.	s5 79	50	do.	c	88¼
750 do.	s10 79	50	do.	s10	87
250 do.	79½	100	do.	s3	87¾
250 do.	b30 79½	100	do.	s20	86
260 Erie Railroad	40	100	do.	s3	88
50 do.	39½	600 Gal & Chic RR			68
350 do.	39½	100	do.	b60	68¼
160 do.	s10 39½	100	do.	b10	68
525 Hudson Riv RR	48	200	do.	s5	68
100 do.	b30 48	50	do.	s10	68
205 do.	48½	500 Chi & Rk I RR s30			56
100 do.	48½	50	do.	s10	56½
50 do.	b30 48½	1200	do.		56½
100 do.	48½	100	do.	s10	56½
50 Harlem RR	15¾	50	do.		56½
200 Reading RR	43	50 Chi, B &Q RR s10			70½
200 do.	43¼	100	do.		70½
1150 do.	44	150	do.	s30	70½
200 do.	b10 44½	350	do.	s30	70
400 Mich Central RR	55				

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 US 5's, '74, coup	93¾	100 shs Reading RR			44
5000 Treas12pc notes	102	200	do.	b30	44¼
6500 do.	102½	500 Michigan Cen RR			55
5000 Kentucky 6's	95	50	do.	b10	55
6000 N Carolina 6's	74½	75 MichSo&NInd RR			15
1000 N Y 7's, 1864	105	200 Ill Cen RR scrip			87
1000 Mich So s f bds	74½	50	do.	s3	86½
5000 Han&StJoRR bs	54¾	50	do.		86½
6 shs Bank of Com.	92½	50	do.	s8	86½
20 Mechanics' Bank	105	138 Cleve,Col&CinRR			98
170 Pacific Mail SS Co	90	300 Gal & Chi RR		b30	68
220 N Y Central RR	79	900	do.		68
20 Erie RR	39½	100 Cleve & Tol RR			34¼
60 Hudson River RR	47½	425	do.	b3	34½
100 Harlem RR	15½	300 Chi&RockIsld RR			57
100 do.	15½	150	do.		56½
75 Harlem RR pref	38½	100	do.	b30	57
150 do.	38½	50	do.	b25	57
100 do.	s4 38½	10 Chi,Bur&QuinRR			72
100 do.	39	50	do.		70½
500 Reading RR	b60 44				

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Thursday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Ashes.—The market was quiet and sales light, at 5c. a 5⅛c. for both sorts.

Breadstuffs.—Flour—The market was more active, with some purchases for export. Prices for most descriptions were steady. The sales embraced about 16,000 bbls., closing within the following range of quotations:—

Superfine State	$5 25 a 5 35
Extra State, good to choice	5 45 a 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25 a 5 35
Common to choice Western extra	5 50 a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 55 a 6 50
Straight to good extra do.	6 10 a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25 a 8 50
Rye flour	3 40 a 4 20
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 10 a 3 60

—Canadian flour was steady, with sales of 400 bbls. at $5 50 a $7 25. Southern flour was unchanged and the demand was fair, with sales of about 1,200 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was firm and in fair demand at our quotations. Corn meal was steady at the above figures, while sales were limited. Wheat was dull and heavy and the demand for most descriptions, for export, were limited. The sales em[braced]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVI............................No. 17

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—MAZEPPA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TERROR OF THE ROAD—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LINDA, THE SEGAR GIRL—FOUR LOVERS—PADDY MILES BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—MAGIC WELL—SMILES AND TEARS—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &C.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—SOIREE D'ETHIOPE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Friday, January 18, 1861.

The News.

Our despatches from Washington state that Col. Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, after conference with the secessionists at the capital, has considerably modified his proposals to the government. He no longer demands the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina, but suggests that it be given up to them in order to prevent a collision and a useless effusion of blood.

We have no news of startling import from Charleston to-day. Governor Pickens has recommended the Legislature of South Carolina to increase the army of that State, so as to be prepared for enemies from any quarter, and also provide for fortifications and a seacoast police.

In Congress yesterday the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill and passed it. Among other appropriations is one of $350,000 for the New York and California mail service, from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861; $300,000 for a coaling station on the Isthmus of Panama, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of law relative to the Printing Bureau. The Pacific Railroad bill was then discussed till the adjournment. In executive session the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War was received from the President, and a lively contest arose between the secessionists and their opponents on the question of referring it to a committee. In this the opponents of Mr. Holt were defeated, and the nomination will probably be confirmed to-day. In the House the debate on the crisis of the nation was continued by Messrs. Thomas, of Tennessee; Sickles, of New York; Ashley, of Ohio, and Perry, of Maine. The discussion will be closed to-day by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

It would seem that the Alabama secessionists are not altogether harmonious. It is reported that they have telegraphed to their delegation in Congress not to resign their places just yet, as the delegates to the State Convention from North Alabama hesitate to sign the ordinance of secession.

[illegible] Kerrigan, member of Congress elect, and John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, yesterday attended before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court in order to testify in regard to any armament being fitted out for the Southern ports, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States government.

Gov. Weller has notified the State Department of his acceptance of the mission to Mexico.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with Costa Rica, providing for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon the latter government.

But little of general interest transpired in the Legislature yesterday. Our despatches and reports, in another column, will supply our readers with all the information they may require from the State capital.

The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at th port last evening, bringing $600,000 in specie.

The news by this arrival has been anticipated by the Teutonia off Cape Race, but the details from our files are of some importance.

It is rumored that a Russian fleet is to take the place of the French fleet in case the latter is withdrawn from Gaeta, and that as an earnest of this a Russian frigate has already arrived off Gaeta and anchored alongside the French fleet.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Londonderry on the 4th inst., arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon.

By this arrival we have particulars of the wreck of the American ship Guttenberg, from New York for Hamburg, and the loss of twenty-three of the passengers and crew. We also learn of the loss of the American ship Bostonian, for London.

The commercial intelligence is not important.

Among other items of news from Europe comes the announcement that Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, is dead. He died at Sans Souci about noon of the 2d inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. It is well known that he became insane towards the close of 1857, when his brother, Prince William, the father of Queen Victoria's son-in-law, became regent, and is now his successor under the title of William V. The late King commenced his reign on the death of his father, Frederick William III., in the year 1840, a reign more remarkable for weak, vacillating policy, and a tendency to the absolutist principles of his father, which he merely pretended to dislike, than a wise understanding of the requirements of the age, and the people, who, weary of his treachery, rose and nearly dethroned him in 1848. The history of his reign is interesting, but from its length is unavoidably crowded out of our columns this morning. We will probably publish it to-morrow.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, President Genet in the chair. A resolution was presented and adopted to the effect that a memorial should be presented to the Legislature asking of them to prevent the city Post Office being kept permanently on its present site. A resolution was also adopted in reference to the bill now before the State Legislature which contemplates placing the appointment of the City Chamberlain in the hands of the Comptroller, and referred to the appropriate committee. The annual report of the City Inspector was received and ordered to be printed. The City Inspector sent in a list of twenty-two names of persons appointed by him as Assistant Health Wardens for confirmation. The parties were confirmed, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a spicy debate occurred on the Mayor's annual message, which has been already published, Messrs. Orton and Lent characterizing it as a treasonable production. Charles T. McClenachan was re-elected Clerk of the Board, and a number of papers from the Aldermen were referred to the respective committees when appointed.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the usual statistical returns were presented. There are now in the public institutions 8,777 persons—an increase of 241 over the past week, 465 in excess of the number for the corresponding period of 1860, and 650 over 1859. Last week 1,904 were admitted, and a very large number of persons are receiving outdoor relief. This statement indicates the dreadful destitution which prevails in consequence of the general prostration of business.

The New York Typographical Society last evening celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin by a social reunion at their rooms in Chambers street. We elsewhere report the proceedings.

Coroner Schirmer received an anonymous communication yesterday in relation to the late mysterious murder in the Bowery, which it is hoped will eventually lead to the detection of the assassin. It is the request of the Coroner that the writer of the communication should call upon him, and explain matters at length. The inquest will be resumed this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Seventeenth precinct station house.

Rarey gave his fifth lecture last evening to an audience as large as ever. Flora Temple made her first appearance upon the stage, and a genuinely vicious horse afforded a rare exhibition. A picturesque report will be found elsewhere.

The ice in the Central Park, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, was yesterday in too soft a condition to be used by skaters with either comfort or safety. The slight frost of early yesterday morning had given somewhat of a glassy look to the surface of the pond, but had made but little other impression.

The Cunard screw steamship Palestine will sail to-day at noon for Liverpool direct. Letters, &c., for all parts of Europe will be received at the office of the company, No. 4 Bowling Green, till half-past ten o'clock.

The cotton market yesterday was less buoyant, while a fair demand existed from spinners and for export. Dealers were on the lookout for later news from Liverpool, due by the Asia and Teutonia. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, closing on the basis of about 12¼c. a 12½c. for middling uplands. Flour was more active, while prices for most descriptions were without change of moment in prices. Wheat was heavy and dull, and sales moderate, at quotations given in another column. Corn was heavy and closed at easier rates, while sales were made to a fair extent. Pork was firm, with sales of new mess at $17 37½ a $17 50, and prime at $13 12½ a $13 25. Sugars were more active, and prices without change of importance; the sales embraced about 2,000 hhds., 100 boxes and 570 bags. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,800 bags Rio at 11c. a 13c. Freights were firmer, with more offering, while room was reduced; corn and wheat were taken for Liverpool, in bulk and bags, at 10½d. a 11d., and flour at 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d.—chiefly at the latter figure.

The Crisis Before the People—The Approaching New England State Elections.

The ultimatum of Mr. Buchanan to the warlike requisition of South Carolina, through Colonel Hayne, for the surrender of Fort Sumter, has concentrated the public attention upon the issue thus made up of peace or war. Anticipating a bloody collision, which may summon the whole country to arms, we apprehend that our readers of all parties are thus brought to the opinion that prompt measures, calculated to avoid war, without sacrificing the honor or the prestige of the general government, are much more important now than any sectional movements, propositions or concessions for the salvation of the Union.

Admitting the force of this opinion, but still entertaining the hope that war in the interim will be avoided, so as to leave the incoming administration free to make its election between conciliation and coercion, we have the whole [illegible] peace or war, conciliation or coercion, Union or disunion—still open before us. Our republican cotemporaries admonish us that "the first question to be decided is whether we have a government or not." They demand, too, that the rights and the integrity of the government of the Union shall first be vindicated in the enforcement of the laws, before any propositions involving further concessions to slavery can be entertained. Nor can it be denied that the moral strength of this government materially depends upon its capacity to enforce, if necessary, its constitutional rights against domestic usurpations, as well as in resistance to foreign aggressions.

The powers of the federal government are well defined. They are the powers surrendered by the States for the general welfare; and so far they make the United States a single sovereignty. Furthermore, as there is nothing in the constitution recognizing the right of a State to secede from the Union, and as there are no exceptional constitutional provisions, making any discrimination between acts of rebellion against the federal government under State authority and similar acts without any such authority, we must concede the power of the federal government to enforce the laws of the Union not less to-day in South Carolina than in New York. But the exercise of this power, and the conditions and the extent of its exercise, at a crisis like this, and considering all the stubborn facts with which we have to deal, involve us in duties and dangers of the most difficult and delicate nature. There is the duty of executing the laws; but there is the danger of precipitating a civil war, in which all laws, all political rights, all safeguards of society, federal and local, may be destroyed.

The framers of the constitution never dreamed of the possibility of a sectional revolutionary imbroglio such as this; but for all causes of State or sectional complaints against the general government the needful remedy was provided in the ways and means ordained for the revision of the constitution. This brings us to the main proposition of this article, to wit:—that if we maintain relations of peace between the general government and each and all of the Southern States for a month or two longer, we may arrive at some manifestations directly from the people of the North which will bring the administration of Mr. Lincoln and the republican party practically to the work of such concessions to the South as will save the Union.

A State election will come off in New Hampshire on the 12th of March; in Connecticut on the 1st of April, and in Rhode Island on the 3d of the same month, comprehending in each case the election of members of Congress. Beginning with New Hampshire, let the advocates in that State of concessions to the South for the sake of the Union prepare, upon this issue, for a trial of strength with the republican party and their Congressional candidates. Let the friends of a compromise in New Hampshire begin with adopting something like the Crittenden propositions of pacification as the platform of their Congressional ticket; and we believe that upon this test the people of that State will do their duty for the Union. We believe they will give a verdict in favor of a Union saving compromise that will create at once a general Northern reaction, and convince Mr. Lincoln, his Premier, his Cabinet and his party, that if they would save themselves they must sacrifice their offensive anti-slavery abstractions upon the altar of the Union.

Upon the test and with the result indicated in New Hampshire, it is morally certain that a similar response would follow the same appeal to the people of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The pressure of this fearful crisis of suspense and suspension, of political derangements and business disasters, has brought the people of New England to some appreciation of the cash value of the Union, and of the South under our general government. We therefore conclude that after another month or two of this crisis they will be in a proper frame of mind to abandon their impracticable doctrines of "human freedom" and negro philanthropy, for the sake of that rich Southern market for their more substantial "Yankee notions," which will be lost with the separation of the South from the Union.

We have appealed to the President elect, and to his appointed Premier, to come forward to the rescue of the country. They have responded in vague and indefinite promises of conciliation, and in dark and ominous hints of coercion, in which we find very little of hope or encouragement. We have appealed to Congress, and both houses of Congress have practically confessed their inability to grasp or to understand the causes, the tendencies or the dangers of this novel, startling and incomprehensible Southern revolution. We have appealed to the State authorities of the great central States of New York and Pennsylvania to call in each a State Convention in behalf of the Union, and the only response we hear is the "enforcement of the laws." Meantime, the strong opposing currents of Union and disunion are approaching each other, and how are we to turn them aside into the channels of peace?

We have only left us this last resort of a direct appeal to the people of the North. We can reach them through these approaching New England State elections. Let, then, the issue indicated be made in New Hampshire, and the result there may be decisive, either for a restoration of the Union, in a liberal compromise from the North, or for the division of the Union into two, three or half a dozen petty and belligerent republics.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF NEW YORK?—The government of the city of New York is reduced to a mere succession of petty quarrels between the co-ordinate boards of the Corporation, the county boards, the Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisors, the Police Commissioners and executive officers of the departments. Some one branch of the government is perpetually at war with another; to-day it is the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen that are in controversy; then it is the Supervisors and the Mayor, while the Legislature and the city are always engaged in a conflict of one kind or another. Meantime the finances are in jeopardy, the police establishment is wretchedly mismanaged, and the whole fabric of government is going to ruin. Where all this is to end it is not easy to see. All around us revolution is progressing, and the total destruction of the confederacy is threatened. There is a probability that the country may be divided into two separate confederacies—that of the North and [illegible] may be averted; yet, viewing the condition of affairs in their present aspect, one hardly knows where to look for hope or aid to guide us out of the difficulty.

And if it must come to this—if we are to have two republics instead of one—in such an event what position is New York to assume? We are not prepared to advise the secession of the city from the State, as has been suggested in other quarters; but there is another and a better course which might be pursued, and yet maintain the independence, the prosperity and the dignity of this great metropolis. If the Union be rent asunder into two confederacies, the federal property and the archives of the nation must be located somewhere besides in the present federal capital. Washington must be abandoned to the government of the South. Why not, then, construct a new federal district here? Let us take, for example, the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk (the three latter comprising Long Island), the counties of Richmond and Westchester, and Bergen, in New Jersey, including Newark, and make of them a federal district—a new "District of Columbia," or "District of Washington" if you will—or to be called by any other name. Let the Capitol be erected on the heights of Weehawken, a magnificent site, overlooking the noblest prospect perhaps in the world. Let the government of the entire District be entrusted to the hands of the Congress of the Northern republic, and then we would have some chance of a government which might be called such—secure from the tinkering of the Albany Legislature, and the squabbling of conflicting authorities in the Corporation.

Nature has marked out this locality as the great centre of the country, and in any event New York must maintain her commercial supremacy, whether it be in a republic of thirty-three States, one and indivisible—if Providence shall so will it—or in a confederacy limited to a fewer number, north of a dividing line. In the event of separation, then, let the seat of the federal government be located here. As for the buildings now occupied by the government at Washington, they could be disposed of at auction to the South for whatever they will bring.

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury, in obedience to Judge Smalley's charge, have summoned a large number of witnesses to testify as to the sale and transmission of arms and munitions of war to the seceding Southern States. Among other persons who have been summoned to appear and testify is Mr. John Hoey, the Superintendent of Adams & Co.'s Express, a concern which does the largest amount of the carrying trade between the North and the South. This is all very well; but we hope that the Grand Jury will not stop here. Treason is defined by Judge Smalley to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the Court holds South Carolina to be the enemy. Now, if the gunmaker or hardware dealers are guilty of treason, why are not the butchers, the poulterers and the flour merchants equally responsible to the law? Certainly the sending of a turkey, or a bushel of corn, or a barrel of flour, is as heinous an offence as the transmission of a rifle or a cannon. So let Washington market look out.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY THE WORK OF THE POLITICIANS.—It is a sorry sight to see this great nation going to pieces after eighty years of unexampled prosperity, and at a time, too, when all the material elements of continued success, wealth, power and greatness are present to a degree that no other country on the face of the earth ever possessed at any one period in the history of nations. And this sight is all the more deplorable when we consider the miserable influences and agencies which are bringing about this terrible calamity; for it is not the people who decree the ruin of the republic; it is being destroyed against their will; yet they are not permitted to raise a voice or an arm in its defence. Two to one of the voters of the country are in favor of the Union and the constitution, and against sectional parties and fanatical abstractions. Who, then, are the authors of all the mischief which is precipitating the country into utter ruin? The politicians of the North and the South—a set of irresponsible men, without stake in the country, with nothing to lose by its disruption, without property and without credit. These are the men, who, with a few exceptions, are nothing but mere adventurers, that comprise the class of politicians in both sections of the country. There are perhaps a thousand or so of them in Congress and other places of trust North and South, and they are backed by a few thousand more outside of official stations; yet this handful of adventurers are leading over thirty millions of people to the brink of an abyss in which all the interests of the nation, the prosperity of years, the very life of the republic itself, are about to be engulfed.

It is this thirty millions of people who, by their labor and industry, have made the country prosperous and great, not the few thousand politicians. And is it not sad to behold this miserable crew of selfish, irresponsible individuals plunging this noble country into anarchy and civil war for a mere abstraction about a question as to whether the negro shall remain at one side of a particular line or at the other side? For this, after all, apart from the constitutional question as to the rights of the South, is the actual issue. If the subject was taken out of the hands of the politicians to-morrow, and left to the people themselves, it would be amicably settled in a week.

GOV. FLOYD'S POST PRANDIAL CONFIDENCES.—In his after dinner speech at Richmond, Governor Floyd has justified all the hard things that have been lately said of him. Notwithstanding his well known laxity of principles, he had got credit for some of the instincts of a gentleman. His betrayal on this occasion of the confidential transactions of his department has undeceived those who had this small amount of faith in him.

There is no example on record of an ex-Cabinet minister so utterly disgracing himself. Whatever may be the circumstances under which men quit office, it is a well understood obligation that they shall not violate the confidence reposed in them by their colleagues in their official intercourse. Did no such understanding exist, the conventional usages amongst gentlemen ought to have been sufficient to keep Mr. Floyd's lips sealed on the subject of the communications that had passed between him, the President and General Scott in reference to the South. Nothing can justify their exposure to the world, though the matter disclosed is of little consequence; and it was the more unnecessary, seeing that no one expected or demanded [illegible] of [illegible] al and social obligations at his hands.

It turns out, however, that this independence of the observances prevailing amongst men of honor is nothing new with Governor Floyd. It is stated by one of our Washington correspondents that, whilst the Covode Committee was sitting, the ex-Secretary was in the habit of transmitting private communications to the chairman, impugning the purity of various members of the administration, but more especially that of the President himself. This was, of course, done to divert attention from the peculation and defalcations which have since leaked out in his own department. Why does not Mr. Floyd, in his bibulous expansiveness, give us some explanation of the charges that have been preferred in connection with the latter? If he is worth anything to the secessionists his value will be doubled when he clears his skirts of these ugly transactions.

TREASON HATCHING NORTH—PLOT FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW YORK.—It is rumored and believed in certain circles that a large military force is being enrolled in this city for the purpose of seizing on the forts in the harbor of New York as soon as civil war breaks out at Charleston, or anywhere else at the South. It is said that from three to five thousand men have been already enlisted under various pretexts; some for the purpose of assisting the South, some for the purpose of protecting the city, and some for the purpose of acting as a defensive corps in the event of the secession of the city from the State. All these pretences have been used for the purpose of getting together this force, but it is believed that its real object is what we have stated—the seizure of the harbor defences.

Such are the perils to which the obstinacy of the republican leaders is exposing this peaceful community. We have in vain warned them that civil war cannot break out any where within the limits of the republic without its evils being brought home to us. There are too many important interests concentrated in this, the great commercial centre of the Union, for it not to be made the object of plots and conspiracies of one kind or another. In revolutionary times the greater the wealth of a locality the greater is its danger from a sudden surprise. There are always to be found plenty of internal traitors to aid those without.

The duty of the authorities in this emergency is plain. The law has armed them with ample powers to defeat all such schemes. Let the United States Grand Jury at once take cognizance of the matter, and have the parties who are getting up this mysterious military organization before them.

HIS VOICE IS STILL FOR WAR.—Something must be done about the Chevalier Webb. He has broken out again in a terrible attack of italics and capitals, paper bullets against the South, quoting portions of Seward's eminently pacific speech. Webb, whose temper always gets the better of his logic, comes out in a fierce fighting *pronunciamiento.* According to Webb, Lincoln will call on the States to furnish men enough to retake all the Southern forts, and that small job will be very quickly performed. He says further, on this head, that Seward's speech will prepare the way for the defeat of the disunionists, by "striking fear into the very vitals of the traitors," and making them generally shake in their shoes. Webb's idea is that there is to be a general hangman's jubilee after the 4th of March, and that Lincoln and Seward are to subdue the South with force. It is to be hoped that our military cotemporary will make good his words, and appear among the troops who are to retake the forts, armed and equipped for active service. That musket to which he alluded in 1856, and the mahogany stock pistols used in his grand affair with Duff Green, must be got ready for the emergency. Unless the Chevalier Webb keeps cool, he must put himself upon a war footing at once. As he and Wise are spoiling for a fight, why not let them take it out between them?

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS—THE OPERA.—In spite of the wars and rumors of wars about us, the fashionable world is indulging in the gayeties usual at this season of the year, public amusements are well patronized, and the people of the metropolis, in which general term are included the suburban cities, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., seem to have made up their minds to take things easily. The Brooklyn opera goers have opened their new theatre under favorable auspices, and have subscribed very liberally for an Opera season of six nights, alternating with the performances in Irving place, where the artists' campaign will be commenced on next Monday night. Brooklyn is so near to us and so inseparably connected with us that it may be properly claimed as a part of this city, and its Opera House as a sort of sub-lieutenant to our Academy of Music. From all appearances the associated artists, under the capable direction of Muzio, will succeed. Among other attractions, they purpose to bring out Verdi's latest work, which concludes with a grand scene representing a masquerade ball, from which the opera takes its title. Ladies and gentlemen unconnected with the theatre, but in fancy costume, will join in this scene, and a great deal of amusement may be expected. It would be a good idea if some noted public characters could be prevailed upon to figure on the stage in this scene. Beecher might go as Marall, Webb as Bombastes Furioso, Raymond as Tom Thumb, and Greeley as one of Fox's martyrs.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861.

Southern Representation in the Cabinet—The President Elect—Prominent Western Politicians on Hand—Logrolling—Legislative Doings—Re-Election of Senator Trumbull—Mr. Seward as Premier—General Rejoicing—Another Stumbling Block—Impudence of Indiana and Pennsylvania Office Seekers—Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural—Hotel Arrivals, &c.

In a preceding letter allusion has already been made to the probability that the South would be at best represented by only two members, including Mr. Bates, in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. That its restriction to that number now appears to be all but certain may well be stated. This contingency would doubtless fill the minds of many with grave apprehensions. But the cool observer of the course of Southern events will be apt to acknowledge that, unless a great reaction takes place within the next four weeks, they will render such a complexion of the Cabinet inevitable. The present condition of Mr. Buchanan's ministerial council foreshadows this. When he—the democratic President—the yielding friend of the South—finds himself unable to retain more than the stated number in his Cabinet, how can it be expected that his republican successor will be able to secure the services of more representatives from the section of the country now arrayed in hostility against the federal government? The truth of the matter is, that as the disunion fever spreads, the possibility of [illegible] is growing [illegible] and that, in the face of Mr. Buchanan's experience, the danger of dissonances in his Cabinet is more dreaded by Mr. Lincoln than the risk of being unjustly charged with sectional preferences.

Although the President has been enjoying much more rest and peace since the abandonment of his daily levees than while they were in full blast, his appearance plainly indicates that an *otium cum dignitate* is not exactly the thing he is now enjoying. The concerned expression of his pallid features tells a meaningful tale. I understand that petitions and recommendations for office come upon him in daily increasing showers as the time of his inauguration approaches. The politicians of the Keystone State are said to be particularly impatient to secure their share of the spoils. They seem to claim the sole merit of nominating and electing the republican President.

The rebellious movements in the South naturally give the President elect the most concern. Not that he feels in any way responsible for them. But the prevailing uncertainty as to the final issue of the Southern crisis greatly embarrasses him in the first and most consequential of his duties, viz:—the construction of his Cabinet and the preparation of his inaugural.

Considerable pipelaying and logrolling are now doing, both in legislative and Presidential spheres, by State politicians. The division of the federal patronage will doubtless be made previous to the departure of the President elect for Washington.

The only business thus far transacted by the Legislature has been the passage of a bill making certain appropriations for expenses incurred during the last session, and the re-election in the course of this afternoon of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for another term of six years, commencing on the 1st of March next. The affair came off unaccompanied by any extra demonstrations, with the exception of an outburst of enthusiastic applause when his election was formally proclaimed by the Speaker. No speeches were made on the occasion. Mr. Lincoln was present while the vote was being taken. He first went up into the gallery and stood among the general crowd. On being noticed, however, by some members on the floor, he was taken down and furnished with a seat. Just two years ago an act was consummated in the same hall that was then looked upon by him as the greatest political disaster of his life. And yet that very misfortune made him what he is now. For had he then succeeded in supplanting Douglas in the United States Senate he would never have attained to the highest station in the land.

The official announcement of Mr. Seward's acceptance of the Secretaryship of State was made here simultaneously with the appearance of the paragraph in the Albany *Evening Journal* telegraphed to the press last evening. The feeling of satisfaction it produced among our republicans was intense. It dispelled at once all doubts and apprehensions as to the character of the Cabinet. It was received as an earnest that capacity and honesty really formed the standard of the President elect in selecting its component elements, and raised the latter immensely in the eyes of his supporters. The lips of all overflowed with his praise. The members of the Legislature, above all, appeared to be delighted with the encouraging intelligence. They all think that, with Mr. Seward at the head of the Department of State, Mr. Lincoln's administration will at once command general respect and confidence both at home and abroad.

It is understood here that Mr. Seward's inclination ran in the direction of a foreign mission, and that his reluctance to serve at home was indicated, as stated by me at the time, during Thurlow Weed's visit. But the President elect did not abandon the hope of securing his administrative co-operation upon this intimation, but gave him ample time to reconsider, during which the Senator's friends wrought the change of resolution just made known. The result would doubtless have been different did not the Southern imbroglio render a conflict all but inevitable. The management of our foreign relations is likely to require just as much statesmanship, in case a general secession of the slaveholding States should take place, as that of our internal affairs.

A hue and cry, almost as great as that levelled at Cameron, is now being brought to bear upon the President elect in connection with his alleged intention to invite Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, to a place in his Cabinet. The mental calibre of that choice of the Hoosier politicians seems to be thought altogether inadequate to a creditable fulfilment of the duties of Secretary of the Interior; but the pressure in his favor is headed by Henry S. Lane and other Indiana matadors, who claim more than ordinary significance for themselves, and more than ordinary preference for their claims; and hence the result of the agitation, pro and con, is doubtful.

The office seeking representatives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, the two States that pretend to have done more towards nominating and electing Mr. Lincoln than any others, have already caused trouble enough to the President elect by their impudent forwardness and dictatorial presumptions to square any claims for extra allowances they may possibly have. Their wrangles for place are disgusting to behold. It is obvious that they only want an intellectual nullity in their representation in the Cabinet, in order to be least interfered with in the appropriation and distribution of the subordinate spoils.

It has been rumored about town for some days that the President elect is making the first draft of his Inaugural Address. This report is, however, without any foundation in fact. The change the posture of public affairs is now daily undergoing renders it necessary for him to put off the discharge of this important task to the latest possible moment.

The few visitors he now receives seek him at his private dwelling. To his correspondence he attends, however, with his secretary, in an office rented by him a few days ago in the business part of the city.

The *elite* of the political world of this State are now here. Among the more prominent characters are Judge Davis, W. B. Ogden, N. B. Judd, Governors Moore and Yates, G. Koerner, Judge Catron, J. M. Palmer, Dr. Ray, of the Chicago *Tribune*; E. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*; Young Kammon and others.

The Eastern arrivals at the leading hotels are:—Charles O. Wilson, G. W. Jenks, of New York city; R. D. Allen, of Boston; W. D. Bunting, of Cleveland, and G. Bigler, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Dean Richmond, Church and Seymour in Council—Daniel Ulmann's Lantern Shining on the Legislature—The Basis of the Report of the House Committee on Federal Relations—A Minority Report to be Submitted—Republicans Refuse to Submit the Question to the People—Bill to Appoint Referees in New York—A Proposition to Purchase the Slaves in the Border Slave States, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1861.

Dean Richmond, Sandford E. Church, Horatio Seymour and other shining lights in the democratic party arrived here yesterday, and passed the day and evening in summoning the attendance of their party members in the Legislature, for the purpose of considering the subject of immediately calling a State Convention of their party. The Dean was in high spirits and was loud in his exclamations to save the Union. The scheme on the tapis is to have the democratic members of the Legislature issue a call for the Convention to assemble at as early period, as possible. They will probably decide the question to-day, and if the call is issued it will be done within the next twenty-four hours.

A large number of the republican politicians have found their way here during the last twenty-four hours. Among the number is Daniel Ulmann, who is on his return from Springfield, the Mecca of the republican party. He paid a visit to the Legislature, and was received with great *eclat* by the republican members. It is not at all improbable that he will enter the Senatorial race; if so he will no doubt make good time amongst the numerous nags entered for that race, and by the aid of his Hindoo lantern may be able to keep to the top of his speed both night and day.

It is now generally understood that Wm. Curtis Noyes is in the ring, fairly entered for the race, all rubbed down and in good trim for the contest. He was showing his patriotism yesterday by exhibiting a watch, rare, ancient and curious, from the fact of its being worn by Washington during the winter that he was stationed at Valley Forge. We are promised a lively and interesting race.

The report of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations does not seem to meet with any general endorsement. It is looked upon as a very good history of the question, considered from the standpoint whence they looked at the subject, but wholly without any provision to provide for its settlement. It is more an argumentative than facts and documents.

The House committee on this question held another meeting this morning, and after a lengthy discussion finally agreed upon a basis of their report. The report will be written this afternoon and presented to-morrow. The [illegible] and Crittenden's resolutions. It recognizes the duty of the State to do all within its power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, reiterates its devotion to the constitution and the Union, and pledges its support in the enforcement of the laws, and for the purpose of restoring peace and quiet to the country, recommends the division of the territories into two States, the dividing line to be the old Missouri Compromise line, and recommends their immediate admission under constitutions republican in form, provided that by so doing the South will be satisfied, and cease their hostility to the government. It will be seen that they couple with the recommendation a proviso not to adopt it unless acceptable to the Southern States.

A number of those who at first favored Crittenden's amendments have found that they do not present any immediate settlement of the question, unless the South will take them on faith, believing that the Legislatures will adopt them, whilst the other proposition can be at once fixed by Congress, provided the pothouse politicians who are now assembled there let a little common sense govern their action for forty-eight hours. The agreement of the committee is only a basis for their report, which they have ordered to be drafted and submitted to the committee to-morrow morning. There will be a minority report presented. It will depend very much upon the wording of the majority report how many will sign the minority. I am satisfied that at least two persons will join in the minority report, and that they will take strong grounds against the right of secession, and call upon the members elected to the next Congress to meet at Washington on the 4th of March and take such measures as will allay the excitement now dividing the country from one end of the Union to the other.

There is a general disposition on the part of the republicans not to submit the subject to the people. They say, in defence of their position, that the people of this State would agree to concede everything to the South to satisfy them, even to the surrender of all the territory and the establishment of slavery in the free States. Because the people would be willing, as they say, to do all this for peace, they will not submit it to them. If the democratic members of this Legislature are wise they will test the republicans on this point, and bring them to a direct vote on a proposition to submit the whole question to the people, and let them put themselves on record either in referring it to the source of all power in this country, or showing that they are unwilling to trust their own constituency. Should they put themselves on record as being unwilling to trust the people, I imagine that the latter will give them a good reason to believe that they will not trust them again.

The House has been at work in earnest this morning, and had really turned off considerable work. The Vassar Female College bill passed that body this morning by a large majority, thus giving to Mr. Vassar an opportunity of appropriating a portion of his immense fortune in a way that will be of some public benefit. It was stated in debate to-day that he had already set apart two hundred acres for the college. This would look as though he contemplated a grand Central Park and play ground for the institution—all to be got up on a magnificent scale.

Mr. Ellingwood's bill to authorize Richmond county to raise thirty-six thousand dollars also passed the House. Several notices were given upon bills relating to all manner of questions, several relating to the city of New York and Brooklyn, but of no general public interest.

The Senate spent most of the morning session in the Committee of the Whole upon various local bills. The only feature worthy of note was the personal explanation of two or three of the Senators, who were members of the Committee on Federal Relations, for their course in signing the report presented by that committee yesterday. The Senators seemed to be quite too sensitive over their action in this respect, for nobody will be killed by the report.

Mr. Birdsall introduced the following bill this morning in regard to referees in the First Judicial district:—

SEC. 1. The Judges of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial district, the judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint twenty responsible persons to act as referees in all actions legally referable in said courts in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Said Judges shall meet in convention on the — day of —, 1861, to make such appointments, and may adjourn from time to time, not to exceed ten days, until the appointments shall be made.

SEC. 3. A majority of the votes of the Judges attending any of the meetings herein provided shall be effectual to make an appointment under this act, or to remove a referee as provided, or to adjourn; and in case of a tie vote upon any question properly before said Judges, the same shall be deemed lost.

SEC. 4. The referees appointed by this act shall have the same, and no greater, power or authority as is now conferred by law upon referees appointed by courts of record of this State.

SEC. 5. The referees so appointed shall be of the degree of counsellors in the Supreme Court, and shall reside in the city of New York.

Mr. Young, democrat, from New York, has given notice of an insolvent debtor bill. The main enacting section is as follows:—Every insolvent debtor may be discharged from his debts in the cases and to the extent in this act provided, upon executing an assignment of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, and upon complying with the provisions hereinafter contained; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to any debt contracted or owing by an executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, in the exercise of his trust, or to any debt contracted in a fiduciary capacity, or to any debt due by any person liable as stockholders of any company, pursuant to the provisions of existing laws.

The balance of the bill, which is somewhat lengthy, relates only to the form of its execution, and is similar to the bill passed last winter. The foregoing section does

away with many of the objections which were raised to the bill last winter.

Mr. Fullerton, of Orange, has prepared the following resolutions on the crisis, and will present them to-morrow:—

Whereas, the owners of slave property in the several border slave States of the Union justly complain of their frequent loss of such property by its escape, and the difficulties and expense of its recovery, especially on account of the progress of free principles in the non-slaveholding States; and inasmuch as all regard the rights of property under the existing laws of any State sacred; and

Whereas, the action of the conservative portion of the people of those States in endeavoring to maintain the integrity of the Union, against the pressure of fanaticism and treason in the cotton States, meets our hearty approval, and is entitled to earnest sympathy and encouragement; and

Whereas, this has long been a distracting element in our relations with the South, and especially with that portion of the South lying along the borders of the free States; therefore,

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to urge the adoption of such measures on the part of the general government of the United States as shall practically offer the people of each of the border slave States as will accept the proposition, such indemnity as shall be sufficient to remunerate the owners of slave property within those States, for the gradual emancipation of their slaves and the extinction of slavery therein forever, under such regulations as shall be satisfactory to themselves, provided the process shall not be required to extend over a period of more than forty years; and also that the general government take such steps and make such appropriations as shall be necessary to send such as are set free to Liberia or the republic of Hayti, and for their colonization there, provided those States or any of them desire it.

Resolved, That these resolutions, with the vote of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted by the Governor of this State to our Senators and representatives in Congress.

The storm yesterday, prostrating the wires between this and New York, kept us in the dark in regard to the events that were transpiring in the South and at Washington. The arrival of the New York papers at noon to-day, filled as they were with war and rumors of war, created no little sensation amongst all classes here, and again worked up a fever almost to the extent that it was aroused on the news of the firing upon the Star of the West.

The Park Bank has some three millions of dollars of city funds locked up awaiting the issue of the suit between the rival Chamberlains. The party which hopes to win might negotiate a loan for some of this money, and with it swamp all opposition. Money is the only convincing argument hereabouts.

A majority of the House Committee on Federal Relations have offered to the minority to report their proposition simply for the consideration of the House if the latter would not present a minority report. This is probable the course that they will pursue to-morrow.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the amendments to the Fire Department held a session this evening. Chief Engineer Decker and several other officers of the department appeared before them. The bills will probably be reported without amendments.

The first hop of the season takes place at Congress Hall to-morrow night.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1861.

Bills for the removal of insane convicts from Utica to Auburn; to encourage rural improvements; to make the salary of the Deputy Clerk of New York $2,500, and making an appropriation for the debt and maintenance of the canals for next year, were reported favorably.

Mr. Ferro gave notice of a bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm and equip the State.

Mr. Grant gave notice of a bill to reduce the salaries of the officers and patrolmen of the Metropolitan police.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to repeal the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Record in New York city.

The bill to confirm the acts of notaries public and increase their powers was passed.

Mr. Ferro presented a written report on the condition of the defences of the State and of the uniformed militia. The uniformed militia of the State at present comprises 19,430 men; 11,600 are without arms fit for active service; there are 150 field pieces in good order. The report recommends the purchase of some heavy field pieces and 1,200 small arms.

Assembly.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Governor transmitted the following letter from the President of the United States:—

To His Excellency Gov. Morgan:—

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your communication covering the resolutions which passed the Legislature of New York on the 11th inst., tendering aid to the President of the United States in support of the constitution and the Union, and shall give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled from the importance of the subject and the distinguished source from which they have emanated. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Governor also transmitted reports of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The latter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House is engaged in the consideration of general .... No bills of general interest have yet been acted [illegible]

The bills to authorize supervisors of Richmond county to borrow $35,000 on official bonds of the county, and to incorporate the Vassar Female College, were passed.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Craft—To incorporate the Eastern Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Birdsall—In relation to referees in the First Judicial district in New York city.

By Mr. Darcy—In relation to the opening of Union avenue in Brooklyn.

The report of the Commissioners of Quarantine shows that the receipts for the year amount to $23,300, and the expenditures to $19,277. The commissioners strongly urge the impolicy and danger of longer omitting to make provision for procuring and building a permanent Quarantine, and defraying its current expenses. They declare that if the port of New York should be visited next summer with yellow fever as severe in character as has frequently occurred in past years, with the present imperfect and limited arrangements, the result would be most disastrous, and that the providential exemption from quarantine diseases for the two seasons past should not lull the public mind into a false and fatal security.

On a motion of Mr. Rhodes, the report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Regents of the University gave notice of two vacancies, one by the death of Hon. David Buell, and the other by the non-attendance of Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., to the duties of the Board.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. Chapman, to prohibit the use of the shower bath in State prisons, and by

Mr. Ellingwood, one to provide for the payment of the expenses of the commissioners and their clerk, under the act relating to the damages at the Quarantine.

The New York Military Convention.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Military Convention met at ten o'clock. General Burnside offered complimentary resolutions to General Wool. The following officers were elected:—President, Colonel G. W. Pratt; Vice Presidents, Colonel Alfred M. Wood, Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney, Major James L. Gilbert, General W. S. Fullerton; Treasurer, Colonel H. S. Fairchild; Recording Secretary, Colonel Geo. W. Morrill; Corresponding Secretary, Captain Hiram Roose; Chaplain, Rev. Chas. E. Howes.

Gen. Townsend, from the special committee to report what arms were necessary for the State to purchase without delay, recommended the immediate purchase by the State of 25,000 arms, to be increased to 50,000 as soon as practicable, and also 5,000 pairs of cavalry pistols and 5,000 sabres.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Narrowsburg, Jan. 17, 1861.

Two cars of the night express train, bound west, were thrown off the track near Cochocton station, last night, by a broken rail. A brakeman was thrown from the platform and killed, and a lady passenger had her ankle sprained. The train was detained about two hours.

Election of a United States Senator from Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1861.

Henry S. Lane was inaugurated Governor on Monday, and was to-day elected United States Senator by the Legislature. He has resigned the Governorship. O. P. Morton, the Lieutenant Governor, appeared and was sworn in as Governor.

The Adams Express Robbery.

Bridgeport, Jan. 17, 1861.

The jury have rendered a verdict of guilty against Andrew Roberts, formerly of Boston; Lewis Stebbins, of Springfield, baggageman on the New York and New Haven Railroad, and Porter Kellogg, of Amherst, Mass., the persons on trial here for the Adams Express safe robbery, committed on the night of the 16th of April, 1860. The trial has been a long one, and the detection of the parties was through Pinkerton's detectives.

The North American Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 16, 1861.

The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at this port this morning, took on board the provincial mails, fifty-four cabin passengers, and sailed at eight o'clock for Liverpool.

Flood in the Mississippi.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1861.

Floods have occurred in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, interrupting telegraphic communication south of Nashville. There are no means of ascertaining the damage done at present, nor how long the interruption will continue.

Fire—Highway Robbery.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1861.

Two buildings in Brattle square, occupied by Winship & Co., trunk makers, and by several brokers' offices and other tenants, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000. Two firemen were badly injured.

In Roxbury, early this morning, Lucius Perry, a respectable citizen, was knocked down and robbed by highwaymen. It is feared his injuries are fatal. Martin Sullivan and Thomas Barry were arrested for the assault and robbery.

Death of Prof. C. B. Haddock.

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 16, 1861.

Prof. C. B. Haddock died suddenly at his residence in West Lebanon last night.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1861.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Gov. Weller has notified the government that he has accepted the mission to Mexico, and will leave at once for his post by way of Acapulco. The condition of affairs at present in that country imperatively demands that our government should be ably represented. The position maintained by our government towards the liberal party, that has just succeeded to power, gives us a commanding influence there. Despatches of a highly important character have just been sent to our legation at Vera Cruz.

THE INDIAN BONDS ROBBERY.

The House select committee on the Indian bonds examined seven or eight witnesses to-day, most of whom were bank officers from Baltimore, where some of the bonds have been traced.

RATIFICATION OF OUR TREATY WITH COSTA RICA.

The Senate has confirmed the treaty with Costa Rica providing for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens with that government.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following consular nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—

Charles Precht, of California, at Cologne.

D. P. Henderson, of Ky., at Comara.

James McDowell, of Missouri, at Lyons.

D. P. Heap, of District of Columbia, Consul General at Constantinople.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. John C. Bonnycastle was to-day nominated as Assistant Quarter Master, with the rank of Captain, Vice Wayne, resigned.

New Jersey Judicial Appointments.

Trenton, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Governor to-day nominated and the Senate confirmed the following officers:—

Chief Justice—E. H. Whelpley.

Secretary of State—Whitfield S. Johnson, of Sussex.

Clerk in Chancery—Barker Gummere, of Mercer.

Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals—J. M. Cornelison.

More Violations of Virginia Inspection Laws.

Norfolk, Jan. 17, 1861.

The schooners Allen D. Terry, of New Haven, and Pauline, of Newbern, N. C., were seized to-day in violation of the Virginia inspection laws, and are in charge of the City Sergeant.

New Hampshire Congressional Nomination.

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 17, 1861.

The Democratic Convention of the Third district to-day nominated William Burns, of Lancaster, for Congress.

Celebration of Franklin's Birthday at Syracuse.

Syracuse, Jan. 17, 1861.

The anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday was handsomely celebrated here to-day by the printers, who made a parade, under the escort of the Syracuse Zouaves. The national colors were run up on the liberty pole and exhibited from the offices of the *Standard*, *Courier* and *Union*, Benedict's photograph gallery, the armory of the Zouaves, and the complexion of the city was that of a Fourth of July celebration. Two presses were in the line of procession drawn by a team of horses, and the whole moved off to the music of Sutherland's fine band. A large concourse of citizens accompanied the procession on its route, and ladies waved their white cambrics while it passed the hotels and private residences. A grand soiree was given at the Voorhees House in the evening, which wound up the festivities of the day.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1861.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¾. Sight Exchange on New York, ¼ a ¾ per cent premium.

Mobile, Jan. 14, 1861.

Cotton dull: sales to-day of 2,000 bales at 11c. a 11¾c. for middling.

Norfolk, Jan. 17, 1861.

Corn—Sales at 64c. a 65½c. Prices advanced. Cotton quiet at 11½c. a 12¼. Naval stores dull and unchanged. Staves in demand: rock oak hogsheads, 30; white oak, 88.

Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1861.

Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio super held at $5 62, with no buyers. Wheat steady; red, $1 35 a $1 38; white, $1 45 a $1 58. Corn firm: mixed, 62c. a 63c. Provisions steady; mess pork, $17 50; rump do., $13. Coffee quiet; Rio, 12c. a 13c. Whiskey lower; city and Ohio, 18½c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1861.

Flour quiet; super, $5 37 a $5 62. Wheat quiet: sales 6,000 bushels at yesterday's rates. Corn dull at 71c. a 72c. for old, and 63c. a 65c. for new. Provisions quiet. Whiskey dull at 18½c. a 19c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1861.

Flour dull at $4 50 for superfine. Whiskey in good demand at 13½c. Hogs firm and in good demand: sales 3,000 at $6 15 a $6 40. Receipts to-day 5,000. Mess pork in good demand at $16 50, but holders ask $16 75; the market closed buoyant. Bulk meats in good demand, with large [illegible] future delivery; sales for next month at [illegible] on the spot. Lard in good demand: sales 700 tierces at 9¾c., but now held higher; green meats at 5¾c. a 6c. for shoulders, and 6¾c. a 7c. for sides; hams firm. Money market firm. Sight exchange on New York at ¾ per cent premium, with a good demand and light supply.

Irving Hall.—Madame Anna Bishop's benefit concert, to take place this evening, promises to be one of the very best musical entertainments ever given in this city. Frezzolini and a very large number of other popular artists will assist the beneficiare on this important occasion; and the price of tickets is merely nominal when compared with the attraction that is offered.

Academy of Music.—The sale of seats for Monday next, first night of the Opera season, will be commenced this morning at the usual places. Mercadante's famous opera, "Il Giuramento," will be sung by Madame Colson, Miss A. Phillips, Signori Brignoli and Ferri.

Police Intelligence.

DETECTION OF BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

On the night of the 19th of November last the store of Fisher & Co., No. 69 Worth street, was entered by burglars through the roof, and property, consisting chiefly of laces, valued at $4,000, fell into the clutches of the thieves. A lot of goods, packed up in bags and ready for immediate transportation, was found near the front door, showing evidently that the burglars were frightened, from some cause or other, before the completion of their plans, and obliged to abandon the heaviest, and by far the most valuable, part of the booty. As usual in such cases, the police were notified of the affair and every effort was made to ferret out the burglars, but in vain. Recently, Sergeant Dickson and officers Farley and Eustace, of the detective squad, undertook the task of looking up the thieves and recovering the stolen property, which has resulted at last in the complete success of their plans. From the proprietor of a grocery store in the immediate vicinity of Fisher & Co.'s premises, they learned that two suspicious looking characters had visited the place frequently previous to the robbery. Since the night of the burglary, however, the strangers failed to appear at the grocery, and the inference was that they had only visited the place with the view of reconnoitering Messrs. Fisher & Co.'s establishment preparatory to breaking into and robbing the same. The description of these men corresponded exactly with that of two well known burglars named George Smith and John Campbell, and the detectives, once on the scent, followed up the clue with such vigor and tact that they finally succeeded in tracing the parties to their boarding house in Sullivan street. Upon proceeding thither the officers found that Messrs. Smith and Campbell were temporarily absent. The landlady, upon being questioned, admitted that one night about the date of the burglary a couple of suspicious looking trunks were brought to her house by Campbell and stowed away in his bedroom. Finding that the trunks were still concealed on the premises the detectives started off for a search warrant, but in the meantime Campbell came home, and hearing that the police were on his track, he removed the trunks that very night and fled to some more secure place of concealment. It would be tedious, perhaps, to follow the officers any longer in their travels after the burglars; suffice it to say that after visiting Albany, Yonkers and one or two other towns, the detectives traced the thieves and the stolen laces to a respectable boarding house in Bleecker street in this city. On Wednesday the police completed their arrangements for making a descent upon the premises, and accordingly when evening came they visited the place and recovered about $3,600 worth of the stolen goods, which they found packed up in the identical trunks that attracted their observation in Sullivan street some weeks previously. Smith, the ostensible owner of the property, was arrested the same evening in Canal street, and yesterday morning the officers discovered that Campbell was already an inmate of the city prison, where he is serving out a term of sixty days' imprisonment for assault and battery.

Breach of Confidence.—Edward M. Dunn, of No. 17 John street, complains before Justice Osborn that on the 7th of June last one Freeman Orme came to him and represented that he could find a cash customer for a gold watch valued at $245, which the complainant had then in his possession. Believing in the truth of Orme's representations, Mr. Dunn says he allowed the timepiece to pass out of his possession, and as the accused has never rendered an account of the sale, he believes himself to be a swindled and highly injured party. Orme stated that he was about to sell the watch to Mr. E. V. Haughwout, of No. 490 Broadway; but instead of doing this it is alleged he pawned it for one-half of its value and pocketed the proceeds. The accused was taken into custody by policeman Holland, of the Lower Police Court, and on being brought before Justice Osborne yesterday, he was committed for examination.

Identified.—On Tuesday afternoon, as Mrs. Dorothea Bauman, of No. 327 West Twenty-sixth street, was returning from market, she encountered a burglar in the hallway. On her approach the fellow advanced and knocked her sprawling upon the floor, after which he ran into the street and escaped. Subsequently policeman Irving, of the Eighteenth precinct, called upon Mrs. Bauman and got a description of the burglar, which resulted yesterday in the arrest of a man named John Wring. Upon being taken before Mrs. Bauman the prisoner was identified as the person who assaulted her in the manner already described. Justice Kelly committed the accused for examination.

The Trial of Jackalow, the Alleged Pirate.

The trial of Jackalow, the Chinaman, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Leet and his brother, on the sloop Spray, will be commenced this morning at Trenton, in the United States Circuit Court for the district of New Jersey, before the Hon. Judge Dickerson. He will be tried upon three indictments, for piracy, robbery and murder, a conviction on either being punishable with death.

Some fifty or sixty witnesses have been called on behalf the government, many of whom have been already held to bail for their appearance on this occasion.

Jackalow still remains firm in his protestations of innocence, and frequently says to those who see him, "Me no kill," "Me too small," but still he appears to think that he will suffer the penalty of the law.

The long confinement has had an effect upon his health, rendering him very thin and delicate, and his appearance at present denotes anything but a murderer—the heavy crime with which he is now charged. It is supposed that from the great number of witnesses who are to be examined that the trial will last for at least two weeks. Much interest is felt in the matter, and the impression appears to be that it will end in a conviction.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 2—Short causes, Nos. 5728, 3374, 6069, 6479, 6477, 4454, 6044, 5912, 6423, 5405, 6346, 4225, 5406, 6525, 5217, 6221, 6160, 5858, 6168, 3944, 871, 995, 6165, 3090, 3175, 1022, 2502, 2770, 6202, 2905, 1579, 1580, 3089, 2918, 1034, 2605, 2576.

United States District Court.—Same as before.

Superior Court.—Part 1—Nos. 610, 087, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1065, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. Part 2—Nos. 884, 460, 672, 740,162, 412, 498, 683, 142, 288.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Liverpool—Steamship Edinburg—Mr G O Hay, O Smith, D C Haskins, E Piper, M Clemente, E Hitchcock, Rev Dr Hitchcock and lady, Mr Cozeo, P Y Shaeler, Madame de Menilla, Mr Marks, Mrs Marks and three children, Miss Ferris, W Lake, J Knox, Mr Warley, O F Herz—and 94 in steerage.

Richmond, &c—Steamship Roanoke—S Johnson, M Maher, Jos Ottemoll, And Dodge, J Demotti and son, H N Barnes, J Lowenthall, Mrs Findley, E Schlasburg, A D Willis, Mis Bacs, T A Koys, J West, Mr Adams, T D Durley, lady and son—and 13 in steerage.

DEPARTURES.

Savannah—Steamship Florida—Mrs G S Hawkins, two children, infant and nurse; Miss Mary Duane, Capt H C Dearborn, Geo L Wylly, T Batcheller, S L Clark, Jas Chlocho.

A. D. Russel, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 37 NASSAU STREET, (Opposite Post office,) NEW YORK.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—Extra Class 79, Jan. 17, 1861.
19, 49, 26, 28, 62, 68, 53, 7, 69, 29, 39, 47.
Delaware—Class 80, Jan. 17, 1861.
33, 4, 75, 38, 68, 5, 9, 12, 46, 65, 49, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—
Sussex County, Class Fifteen, Jan. 17, 1861.
70, 55, 31, 63, 44, 69, 27, 26, 23, 19, 59, 58.
Consolidated Lottery, Class N, Jan. 17, 1861.
56, 6, 52, 2, 8, 3, 63, 1, 42, 20, 9, 78, 22, 34, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Gurney's Gallery. 707 BROADWAY. The large oil portrait, just completed, of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, FOR HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. Will be on exhibition for a few days only, at Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same. J. GURNEY & SON.

Army and Navy, Citizens and Volunteers, Uncle Sam, Union and Liberty photographed at HOLME'S Gallery, 395 Broadway.

Page's "Venus." For a short time only. 548 Broadway.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Reduced to $40. Call, see and examine. Office, 493 Broadway, up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms 82 and 84 Walker street.

Balls and Parties Supplied in the Most splendid and newest style, by HENRY MAILLARD, Confectioner, No. 621 Broadway, near Houston street.

Holdavin Cream, for Preserving and beautifying the Hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

[illegible] Radical Cure [illegible] Office No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods has Resumed the practice of his profession. Office 177 Livingston street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak Chest, &c., try HOLLOWAY'S famous Balsamic Ointment; it will give immediate relief, and its continued use effects a thorough and permanent cure. 25 cts. per pot.

Married.

Coles—Sniffin.—At Greenburg, N. Y., on Monday, January 14, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Samuel Coles, of Tarrytown, to Miss Deborah F. Sniffin, of Greenburg.

Johnson—Moore.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, by Rev. Wm. Hall, Mr. George E. Johnson, of East New York, to Miss Hattie M. Moore, of Newtown, L. I.

Kip—Bing.—On Thursday, January 17, in this city, by Rev. A. M. Osborn, D. D., John George Kip to Miss Mary C. Bing, both of this city.

McKenna—McCann.—In St. Ann's church, by Rev. Christopher Farrell, James McKenna to Kate C. McCann.

Died.

Burr.—On Thursday, January 17, Mr. George W. Burr, aged 31 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Goerck street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

Burck.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, Mrs. Mina Burck, wife of Philip Burck, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 477 Columbia street.

Galvin.—On Thursday, January 17, James C. Galvin, the beloved son of Michael and Mary Galvin, aged 6 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 97 Monroe street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Baisley.—On Tuesday, January 15, at No. 34 Court street, Brooklyn, Mary Elenor Bond, wife of John Baisley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church, in Joralemon street, in the rear of the City Hall, Brooklyn.

Bleakley.—On Thursday, January 17, William Bleakley, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, from his late residence, 274 Greenwich street. His remains will be taken to the family burying ground, in Scrawlingbery, New Jersey, for interment.

Carle.—On Fourth day, the 16th instant, of pneumonia, Silas Carle, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Westbury Meeting House, on First day, the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South ferry, Brooklyn, at quarter past nine o'clock, returning after the funeral.

Clark.—After a short but severe illness, Ellen, twin daughter of William and Mary Clark, aged 6 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 East Fiftieth street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Clark.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, January 16, Peter Clark, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, without further invitation. Train leaves Chamber street depot at eleven o'clock A. M.

Westchester county papers please copy.

Dunn.—At Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday, January 17, Mrs. Phebe Dunn.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son-in-law, Mr. H. F. Jones, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 142 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Fairchild.—On Thursday morning, January 17, Mrs. Deborah Fairchild, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Daniel Lovejoy, No. 167 West Forty-second street, this (Friday) evening, at half-past eight o'clock, without further notice.

Farnsworth.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 17, of scarlet fever and diptheria, Annie D. Farnsworth, only child of Emery and Mary B. Farnsworth, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 42 Prospect street.

Eastern papers please copy.

Greene.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, Harriet F., daughter of Randall W. Greene and Harriet F. Pitman, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 176 Henry street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

Gibson.—On Thursday, January 17, John Gibson, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Hillman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 17, Capt. Jonathan Hillman, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 119 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

New Bedford papers please copy.

Haley.—On Wednesday, January 16, Mary Haley, a native of county Kildare, Ireland, aged 62 years.

Dearest mother thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

The funeral service will take place at her late residence, No. 11 Washington street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Irish.—On Wednesday, January 16, Joseph Freeman Irish, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, M. C. Tanner, No. 2 Greenwich street, Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Kearney.—On Wednesday, January 16, Mrs. Mary Flood, widow of the late Dr. Kearney, county Cavan, parish of Killan.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. halahan, No. 92 Willet street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Krone.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 16, Margaret, wife of William Krone, aged 19 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from 401 Madison street, this day (Friday).

California papers please copy.

Leggett.—On Thursday, January 17, of scarlet fever, Allen, son of Edward W. and Susan P. Leggett, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

Lee.—On Wednesday, January 16, John Lee. He was a native of county Waterford.

His funeral will take place from his late place of business, northeast corner of Third street and First avenue, at one o'clock this (Friday) afternoon. N. B.—No carriage allowed.

Waterford and Sligo papers please copy.

Molk.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 16, Mrs. Susan Molk, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also those of her brother, Francis Baptist, Esq., of New Rochelle, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Spiro Pitou, No. 220 South First street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Molloy.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, of consumption, Margaret, wife of Mathew Molloy, in the 34th year of her age, a native of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Anthony and Patrick Conner, and brother-in-law, Wm. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 185 Front street, near Jay, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Holy Cross, Flatbush.

St. Louis papers please copy.

Miller.—Suddenly, at Washington Village, Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, January 16, Charles L. Miller, aged 49 years, 2 months and 4 days.

May his soul rest in peace.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Palisade avenue, Washington Village.

Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

Maurice.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday morning, January 17, Annie B., beloved wife of Abraham Maurice, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock M., from her late residence in Franklin avenue, near De Kalb, without further notice.

McDonald.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, January 16, Peter M. McDonald, formerly of the city of Dublin, aged 38 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Clarke street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

Merrick.—On Wednesday evening, January 16, Mrs. B. A. Merrick, wife of John Merrick, and daughter of the late Daniel Murphy, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 North Third street, Williamsburg, L. I.

Newkirk.—At Hudson City, on Wednesday, January 16, Mrs. Rachel Newkirk, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the house of her son, Garret Newkirk, and at two o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church, at Bergen, where the services will be rendered.

Nugent.—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 6, Mrs. Margaret Nugent, in the 33d year of her age.

Owens.—On Wednesday, January 16, Catherine, the beloved wife of William Owens, a native of the county Longford, parish of Granard, Ireland, in the 69th year of her age.

The brothers, John, Bernard and Patrick Reynolds, and the friends and acquaintances, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, from No. 134 East Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

Ormond.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, January 16, after a short and severe illness, Mr. James Ormond, a native of Ballyduff, parish of Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 75 years.

Requiescat in pace.

His friends and those of the family and of his sons, James and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Navy street, near De Kalb avenue.

Post.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, January 17, Albert H. Post, aged 60 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 358 Grove street, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Patterson on Saturday morning for interment.

Pearsall.—On Thursday morning, January 17, of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Gritty Conson, relict of the late Abijah Pearsall, aged 71 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Abijah Pearsall, No. 288 Elizabeth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester county, for interment.

Stockton (Cal.) and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

Remsen.—On Thursday morning, January 17, after a short illness, Francis Johnston, son of Edward and Matilda Remsen, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, 67 Ryerson street, between Myrtle and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Rauch.—On Thursday, January 17, John E. Rauch, florist, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Eighth street, near Third avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

Shannon.—On Thursday, January 17, of scarlet fever, Charles Wilmot, eldest son of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family and those of his uncles, Samuel W. and Simeon Andrews and George W. Bolston, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West Forty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Boston (Mass.) and Dansville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Stewart.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 16, of a lingering illness, David Stewart, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 104 Willoughby street.

Shaw.—At Stonington, Conn., very suddenly, on Tuesday morning, January 15, Captain Hiram Shaw.

Studley.—On Wednesday, January 16, at the residence of his parents, in Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, William Heath, only child of Dr. William H. and Caroline L. Studley, aged 11 months and 9 days.

Todd.—On Wednesday, January 16, Mary Todd, wife of James Todd, in the 64th year of her age, after a long and severe illness.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Owen Mulvany, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 168 York street, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

Welsh.—On Wednesday, January 16, Jane, daughter of James A. and Catherine C. Welsh, aged 4 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Far Rockaway, L. I., on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Some person put my death in the paper to cause an excitement, for God knows I have enough already to contend with. I have been sick for the last six days. By correcting this you will oblige, yours, very respectfully,

HOWARD S. DURYEA, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL AT WAR PRICES.

White china Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for	$3 75
White china Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 50
White china Breakfast Plates, per dozen	1 30
White china Tea Plates, per dozen	90
White china Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	18 00
Gold band china Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Gold and colored china Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Rich colored and gold china Tea sets, 44 pieces	12 00
Gold band china Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and colored china Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	56 00
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50
Silver plated Casters, 5 cut glass bottles	4 50
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen	2 00
Ivory handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Many of these articles are offered at ABOUT HALF the usual price, the remainder at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent.

Orders from the country must enclose the cash, with a sufficient sum to pay for package.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1818.

AT $4 50—NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street. N. B.—Call and see them.

BOOTS AND SHOES SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICE, for ladies, gents, misses and children. All are first quality goods, only a little soiled. Cloth buttoned Boots, satin Francais side laced and Congress Gaiters, Slippers and Buskins. Now is your opportunity. Call and see for yourselves at CAHILL & WOODS', 637 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, In neat pamphlet form, for three cents. Dealers supplied at the usual rates by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, In neat pamphlet form, for three cents. Dealers supplied at the usual rates by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES FOR LADIES AND gentlemen, require no straps; are being adopted by all the skating clubs as being superior to any now in use. To be had at SLATER'S shoe stores, 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt street.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, In neat pamphlet form, for three cents. Dealers supplied at the usual rates by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street.

"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION." This spirit stirring new song, with pianoforte accompaniment, dedicated to the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 18) this week. Now ready at all the News Stores. Price three cents.

PAGE'S "VENUS." Open day and evening, at 548 Broadway.

THE WISE, FOR HEALTH, ON EXERCISE DEPEND. Begin the new year with a strong resolution to attend WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Terms only $15 per annum.

THE EQUATORIAL MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA. The highly interesting lecture on the above subject, lately delivered before the New York Geographical Society by the celebrated French explorer, M. P. DuChaillu, will be found in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 18) this week. Reported expressly for this paper. Price three cents. Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William street, New York, who will mail sample copies of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, free, to any address in the country.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 20	MOON SETS	morn — —
SUN SETS	5 01	HIGH WATER	morn 12 48

Port of New York, January 17, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah—Samuel L Mitchill & Son.

Ship Union, Wiley, Shanghae—J O Jewett & Co.

Ship B Aymar, Sawyer, Mobile—Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Medora, Webster, Elizabethport—Post & Small.

Brig L'Espangle (Fr), Panch, Bordeaux—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para—E L Corwin.

Brig Nahant, Strout, St Jago—C & E J Peters.

Schr Sardinian, Ramble, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr Oregon, Kraute, Washington—R M Blackwell & Co.

Schr A G Salter, Fish, Bristol—L Kenney.

Schr Gazelle, Williston, Bristol—H D Brookman.

Sloop Ida E Galle, Galle, New Haven—H S Rackett.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Edinburg (Br), Brooks, Liverpool, Jan 2, and Queenstown 3d, at 7:10 PM, with mdse and passengers, to J G Dale. 17th inst, off Fire Island, passed ship New World, from Liverpool. The E has on board $600,000 in specie.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken. 16th inst, 6:30 PM, passed U S steam sloop of war Brooklyn, off Old Point.

Ship Mandarin, Parrott, Foochow, Oct 5, with teas &c, to Goodhue & Co. Passed Java Head Nov 2 in company with bark Cossack, Gray, from Foochow for New York. Oct 19, lat 2 45 N, lon 106 04 E, spoke ship North Wind, from Amoy for New York; 22d, off Gaspar Island, signalized ship Spirit of the Deep, from Whampoa: same day, spoke Br ship Ocean Queen, from Foochow; 25th, in Gaspar Straits, bark D Godfrey, from Foochow for New York; Nov 23, lat 29 25 S, lon 40 56 E, signalized Br bark Crimea, from Madras; 27th, lat 34 17 S, lon 29 37 E, bark Annie Buckman, from Whampoa for New York; 29th, lat 35 06 S, lon 24 11 E, spoke bark Quickstep, from Singapore for New York; Dec 23, lat 4 45 S, lon 31 07 W, schr Castor, from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro.

Ship Revely, Plumer, Padang, Oct 14, with mdse, to Wm A Sale & Co.

Ship Reynard (of Boston), Freeman, Liverpool, 28 days, with mdse, to Cornelius Comstock.

Ship Moro Castle (of Richmond, Me), Knowles, Bristol, Nov 29, with iron &c, to master. Dec 6, Thomas Brooks, a seaman, of Liverpool, aged about 22, fell from aloft overboard and was drowned; 12th, lat 36 37, lon 17, spoke brig William A Brown, of Boston, from Ardrossan for New York, 17 days out, with the mate sick—had lost the second mate overboard about a week previous. The M C had heavy W gales.

Ship St Nicolas, Bragdon, Havre, Nov 23, with mdse and 106 passengers, to Boyd & Hincken. Dec 17, lat 33 19, lon 38 30, fell in with Sp brig Fortuneo, with mainmast and foremast head gone; took from her the captain and crew, nine persons in all, and brought them to this port; she was from Newfoundland for Malaga with a cargo of fish, and was sinking.

Bark Ann, Munro, Amoy, Sept 9, with teas &c, to W H Hazard. Passed Anjier Oct 18, Cape Good Hope Nov 25; had heavy W gales off the Capes, split sails, &c; lat 25 33 S, lon 52 40 E, spoke Br bark Louisa, from Madras for Port Natal, 28 days out, with 340 Bengal coolies; Nov 22, lat 34 19 S, lon 24 09 E, signalized Br ship John Wood, from Akyab for Falmouth, 57 days out; Dec 14, lat 8 38 S, lon 25 36 W, passed a small Br screw steamer, schooner rigged, steering S and W, under canvas; 19th, lat 1 48 S, lon 33 30 W, saw an Am bark steering S, showing a signal having a white ground, red arrow, and a diamond above and below the arrow; lat 33 20 N, lon 73 45 W, in a sudden shift of wind from WSW to NW, split sails, &c; Jan 14, passed an Am ship steering NNE, with a bright waist—showed a signal with red luff, white letter N, and white swallow tail.

Bark Lauraetta (of Boston), Bailey, Bordeaux, Nov 20, with brandies &c, to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Had heavy W gales; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Jane E Williams (of Boston), Wilson, Marseilles, Nov 9, and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse, to E Caylus, de Ruyter & Co. Had heavy NW weather during the entire passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Wildfire, Perkins, Malaga, Nov 28, passed Gibraltar Dec 1, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Dec 27, lat 20, lon 40 10, spoke bark Fair Wind, bound to Liverpool. The Wildfire has been as far S as lat 30 without meeting the trades; has her mainmast and fore topgallantmast sprung.

Bark Mendi, McIntyre, Monrovia, Liberia, 48 days, with palm oil, camwood and ivory, to Bayaud & Berard. Dec 17, lat 10 N, lon 26, spoke ship Mary Robinson, of New Bedford, steering S.

Bark Deney (of Boston), Menges, Laguna, 28 days, with logwood, to R P Buck & Co.

Bark Archer (of Boothbay), Lewis, Curacoa, 17 days, with salt, to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Warren (of Baltimore), Benthall, Sombrero Island Dec 23, via Hampton Roads, with guano, to Ross, Wood & Co.

Bark Jacob Merrill, Foss, St Marks, 14 days, with cotton and tobacco, to Smallwood, Earl & Co. 16th inst, 6:30 AM, during a thick fog, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. After discharging some 60 bales of cotton into the schr Norma was this morning at high water hauled off by steam tugs Achilles and Yankee; has sustained no damage.

Brig Ann, Buxton, Rio Grande, Nov 18, with hides and horns, to Thompson, Losee & Lind.

Brig Ben Dunning (of Portland), Varney, Guadaloupe, Dec 8, Inagua 23d, and Fortune Island 26th, with salt. Bound to Portland; put in here for medical assistance, several of her crew being sick.

Brig Nellie (Br, of St Andrews, NB), Snellgreen, Black River, Ja, Dec 5, via Charleston 9 days, with logwood and pimento, to Brett, Son & Co. Put into Charleston for medical advice, the captain being sick.

Brig Charles Wesley (of Searsport), Ford, Matanzas, Jan 6, with sugar &c, to P V King & Co. Sailed in company with brig Altavella, Reed, for Wilmington, NC, and schr Orleans, Thatcher, for Cork. Jan 9, lat 27, lon 78 50, spoke ship Alfred Storer, Comery, from Mobile for Havre.

Brig Condova (of Providence, RI), Jones, Charleston, 7 days, with naval stores, to Charles H Pierson & Co. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Crocus (of Gardiner), Herbert, Alexandria, 14 days, with coal, to the Damascus Iron Co, of Staten Island.

Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, Elizabethport for Savannah.

Schr Amy Chase, Benjamin, Minatitlan, 21 days, via Key West 10 days, with mahogany, to F Alexandre. On the outward passage lost an entire suit of sails, and stopped at Key West on the return voyage to repair.

Schr Lucy W Alexander (of Rockland), Alexander, Kingston, Ja, 25 days, with pimento, coffee &c, to Metcalf & Duncan. Had very heavy weather; been 6 days N of Hatteras, with NW gales.

Schr Nathaniel Doane, Kelly, Mobile, 16 days, with cotton &c, to N H Brigham.

Schr F Edwards, Babcock, Panama Mills, Fla, 14 days, with timber, to master.

Schr Richard Vaux, Frink, Newbern, 6 days, with cotton &c, to D Colden Murray. Had heavy SE gales; broke main-boom.

Schr Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, NC, 9 days. Had heavy weather; broke fore gaff.

Schr Edward Kidder, Harksen, Wilmington, NC, 10 days.

Schr Susan & Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport for Pascodale.

Schr Mercy, Taylor, South Amboy for New Haven.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

The ship reported below yesterday morning as the W A Sale, should have read ship Revely, consigned to W A Sale.

BELOW.

Ship New World, Knight, from Liverpool Dec 16, with mdse, to C Grinnell.

Also three ships, unknown.

SAILED.

Steamships Gen Flores, Callao; Florida, and Mount Vernon, Savannah; Thomas Swann, Baltimore; ships Glendower, Liverpool; Key Stone, London; barks Celestina, and Greyhound, Naples; Cyrene, Marseilles; J J Cobb, Cadiz; Reindeer, Barbados; brig Scotland, do.

Wind during the day WSW to WNW.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Bostonian, Brookman, hence Dec 1 for London, was totally lost off Guernsey, no date. Only part of the crew were saved. (The B was an A1 ship of 1069 tons, built in Boston in 1854, where she is owned.)

Hamburg Ship Gutenburg, Bohtel, hence Dec 1 for Hamburg, has been lost on Goodwin Sands, with all of her crew but seven. (See foreign news in another column.)

Remarkable Coincidence.—The beautiful clipper ship N B Palmer, under the command of Captain Low, arrived at this port on the 15th inst from Amoy, as before stated. It is a singular fact that this ship has arrived at New York on her four last passages from different ports in China between the hours of 12 o'clock on Jan 15 and 12 o'clock on the next day.

American Lloyds—Supplement for Jan 15 to the American Lloyds has been received from the publishers, Messrs E & G W Blunt. This No contains 4 new ships, 2 barks, 6 brigs, and 19 schooners, and descriptions of 13 ships, 18 barks, 11 brigs, and 9 schooners not before given, besides much other interesting matter.

The new steamtug Thomas Freeborn, Capt Otis Morrell, went down the bay yesterday morning on a trial trip. She passed down the East river, receiving the salutes of the various ferry boats and steamtugs. She presented an appearance well adapted for the business she is intended for.

Steamship Mount Vernon, which left the port last evening (17th) for Savannah, had a full freight, which is unusual at this season of the year, consisting of some 700 bbls potatoes, several crates of cabbage, 300 bbls sugar, 500 bags coffee, flour, butter, cheese, lard, oil, and a few dry goods.

Ship Golden Star, Staples, from Mobile for Liverpool, before reported wrecked near Wexford, Ireland, was an A1½ ship of 1168 tons, built by Emmons & Littlefield at Kennebunk in 1856, and was owned by Nickerson & Co, of Boston.

Ship Hydra, Brown, at Boston from Calcutta, reports—Nov 19, Samuel Marshall, of New York, fell from the main topgallantyard on deck, and was killed instantly. He was 18 years of age.

Bark Jacob Merrill, recently ashore on Sandy Hook, was got off after discharging 70 bales cotton, and was towed up to the city yesterday morning. She has not received any damage.

Bark Sarah L Bryant, Jones, at Boston from Cronstadt, reports—Dec 21, lat 43 39, lon 37 20, while lying to in a heavy gale from ESE, a sea swept over her, taking with it the chief mate, Mr Barnabas Hall, of Dennis, who was drowned. The cook and 2 men were injured. The bark lost sails, stanchions, stove the houses, and filled the cabin with water. The gale continued 6 days, and split off the plankshear and started the whole upper deck frame. Has been 17 days W of lon 50, exposed to severe gales.

Br Bark Hilja, Henderson, for Liverpool, while proceeding to sea from Charleston 12th inst through the Swash Channel, got ashore, and remained at last advices.

Brig A Blanchard—Easthampton, Jan 15—The brig A Blanchard (of Boston), Blanchard, from Bonair bound to Boston, with a cargo of salt, came ashore on Napeague beach this morning; vessel tight at present, and can be saved if the weather should be favorable. Crew all safe.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Schr Lucy Ames, Ames, before reported ashore near Tarpaulin Cove, was from Rockland for New York. She will have to discharge to get off.

Schr Chief, Eldridge, from Providence for Norfolk, which went ashore on Bullock's Point on Tuesday, was got off at high water the same night without damage, and proceeded on her voyage next morning.

Schr Augusta, Gregory, from Elizabethport, of and for Boston, which put into Newport on the 11th inst for a harbor, has been sold to parties in that city, and will discharge there.

Baltimore, Jan 16—Steamer Pioneer, bound down the bay, has returned to port for the purpose of having her bows iron sheathed, having been considerably chafed by ice met within the river.

Antwerp, Dec 29—Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, for New York, which went out of dock this morning, has put back, having sustained slight injury by ice.

Lisbon, Dec 23—The Prins Oscar Frederick, Swedish brig, Wikstrom, hence for Boston, (U. S.), in going out Dec 18, it is said, struck upon the bar and has put back leaky, and it is reported will discharge.

St Thomas, Dec 29—Ship Rajah (previously reported) has discharged her cargo, and a survey will be held. She will have to go on the slip and strip her copper, as it is worked off in many places. The ship Mary Russell is still discharging; a survey was held on the lower tier of wheat yesterday, and ordered to be taken out of the harbor and thrown overboard, as it was as black as coal and worthless, and would not have been allowed to have been landed. The brig Livingston got on shore in the mud last night in a squall, but she is supposed to be little damaged.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Waterford, Dec 30—Ship Golden Star, Staples, of Boston, from Mobile for Liverpool, (cotton), went on shore last night at 10 o'clock, near Bag and Bun, close to Bannow Bay, Wexford coast. The master, his wife, stewardess, carpenter, second mate, eleven seamen, and two boys were drowned; chief officer and six seamen saved. The ship has gone to pieces.

Notice to Mariners.

DUTIES, PORT CHARGES, ETC, AT MANILA.

Every vessel which enters and leaves in ballast pays 18¾ cents per ton Spanish; every vessel which enters with cargo and leaves with same, pays 27 cents per ton Spanish; every vessel which loads or discharges cargo pays 34¾ cents per ton Spanish; every vessel which loads and discharges cargo pays 37½ cents per ton Spanish.

Tonnage is estimated from register as follows:—British and American 100 tons equals 123 tons Spanish.

If the vessel manifests a single package as cargo she has to pay in conformity with above.

Specie is not considered cargo.

There are extra charges for vessels which come into the river.

Importations generally 15 per cent in foreign and 7 a 9 in Spanish bottom.

Exports generally 3 per cent on hemp, 2 per cent on rice, 4½ per cent on segars, and cordage free. Rice in Spanish bottoms free.

Quotations for imports are duty paid. Sales are made at 3 months credit, and exports are purchased for cash.

The pecul is 137½ lbs Spanish or 140 lbs English. The quintal (100 lbs) is 102 lbs English.

The Cuban measure of rice weighs about 123 lbs, and of paddy about 85 lbs.

Rice admitted free by all flags, and also wheat and flour until Jan 1, 1861.

By a recent regulation of the Spanish Custom House vessels bound to Manila must have their manifesto certified by the Spanish Consul or Vice Consul at the port from which they sail.

Whalemen.

Letters received in Mystic from Capt Grinnell, of ship Arab, of Fairhaven, report her at Honolulu Nov 24, from the Arctic, having taken ten whales the last season, which made 1200 bbls oil and 21,600 lbs bone, also took 115 walrus, which made 75 bbls oil. Shipped the bone and 640 bbls oil by ship Moctezuma, and 530 bbls oil by ship Majestic, of and for New Bedford. Was recruiting his ship for a cruise on the Line, thence to the Arctic next season.

A letter from Mr Allen, first officer of ship Josephine, Chapman, NB, reports her at Hilo Nov 19, from Ochotsk Sea, where they took 710 bbls of oil since August. While in Ochotsk Sea was in the ice 79 days; the mate's boat was taken down and a man lost, (name not stated). The boat was the same out of which a crew were lost while on New Zealand, as before reported. Died on board, no date, Charles Randall, of North Rochester.

Ship Ohio, NB, at Lahaina, was bound on a sp wh cruise and home.

Ship Hibernia, Edwards, NB, at Honolulu Nov 26, was fitting for another season North.

A letter from on board ship Fabius, NB, dated Honolulu, Nov 19, reports her with 150 bbls oil and 1550 lbs bone this season. Sld 25th on a cruise to the coast, and then to New Zealand.

A letter from Capt Tinker, of ship Moctezuma, NB, dated Honolulu, Nov 23, reports her with 1700 bbls wh and 10000 lbs bone of her own catch on board, and had filled up with freight—bound home direct.

A letter from Capt Howes, of ship Nimrod, NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 31—oil not stated. Was bound to New Zealand and home.

A letter from Capt Greene, of ship Massachusetts, NB, reports her at Fayal Oct 19, with 23 bbls sp, to be landed; bound S, all well.

A letter from Capt Fish, of ship Florida, NB, dated Honolulu, Nov 4, reports her having taken 700 bbls oil this season.

A letter from Capt Kelley, of ship Henry Kneeland, reports her at Honolulu Nov 23. Bound on a cruise to the coast.

Heard from Oct 7, ship Ocean, Gifford, NB, with 250 sp.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Hesperus, Dudley, from Liverpool for Shanghae, Oct 15, lat 14 N, lon 115 E.

Brem ship Ferdinand, Bullerdick, from Bremen for Baltimore, Dec 30, lat 49 35, lon 5 34.

Ship Brothers, Adams, from Calcutta Sept 8 for New York, Oct 17, lat 9 20 S, lon 83 17 E.

Bark Morning Star, Hillard, from Tarragona for Malaga, Dec 16, lat 36 35, lon 3 30 W.

Bark Flight, from Boston for NOrleans, Jan 7, lat 32 41 N, lon 72 23.

Bark Thereso (American), bound W, Dec 21, lat 41 48 N, lon 18 28 W.

Brig Andover, from Baltimore for West Indies, Jan 7, lat 36 10, lon 73 25.

Foreign Ports.

Antwerp, Dec 25—Sld [illegible] from Flushing, Mahlon Williamson, Scharfnorth, Rio Janeiro.

Bristol (Pill), Dec 31—Arr Keying, Ladd, Gothenburg for Bristol.

Bremerhaven, Dec 28—Sld Ferdinand, Bullerdick, Baltimore (see spoken); Republik, Wenke, NYork; Nordamerika, Friedrichs, Charleston; Anna, Raschen, Baltimore.

Arr in Geeste River 29th, Kosmos, De Harde, NYork for Bremen.

Brouwershaven, Dec 27—Arr A Booinger, Hashagen, Helvoet (and sld 28th for NYork).

Bordeaux, Dec 28—Sld Stephen, Flagg, NOrleans.

Cardiff, Dec 29—Sld Minerva, Rydia, Charleston.

Cette, Dec 26—Arr Tybee, Myers, NYork.

Cape Town, CGH, Nov 16—Sld ship Benj Morgan, Turner (from NYork), Desolation Island.

Curacoa, Dec 30—In port brigs Crimea, for NYork 3 days; Seaman's Bride (Br), for do 3 do.

Deal, Jan 1—Arr T J Roger, Day, London for Newport, W, (and anchored).

Foochow, Nov 7—In port schr Granada, Taylor, for East Coast.

Fortune Island, Dec 25—In port brig Trujillo, Mulligan, from Port au Prince for Wilmington, NC.

Glasgow, Dec 30—Sld Richard Alsop, Wallington, NOrleans; White Sea, Evans, NYork.

Gibraltar, Dec 29—Arr Josephine, Stabb, Cephalonia (and cld for NYork); 21st, Timor, Bixby, Callao; Ocean Breeze, Leighton, Alexandria; Ella, Howes, Palermo (and cld for Boston). Sld 26th (towed out), bark Pilot Fish, Hoyt (from Palermo) NYork. Wind westerly from 19th to 24th, on [illegible] light from S W. On the 26th about 300 vessels were at anchor at the back of the Rock.

Guadaloupe, Dec 8—No Am vessel in port.

Liverpool, Jan 1—Arr Shepherd Knapp, Martin, NYork; 2d, Asia (s), Lott, do.

Sld Dec 31st, Caravan, Sands, NYork; Jan 1st, Leucothea, Clausen, NOrleans; Windermere, Harding, do; Webster, Lawrence, NYork; Alamo, Godfrey, Galveston; Volant, Dray, Mobile; D L Choate, M'Manus, do.

In the river outward bound 2d, Bushire, Card, NOrleans; Speedwell, Radcliffe, Boston.

London, Jan 1—Arr Saxonia (s), Ehlers, NYork. Ent out 31st, Dashaway, Hill, Calcutta.

Sld from Gravesend, Dec 31st, Free Trade, Storer, NYork; Jan 1st, Vestalinden, Olsen, do.

Laguna, Dec 19—No Am vessel in port.

Marseilles, Dec 27—Arr Stampede, Lewis, and A H Badger, Means, NYork; New York, Cooper, Richmond; 28th, Eagle, Dyer, NYork.

Monrovia, about Nov 23—In port brig Somers, Canfield, for Boston few days.

Minatitlan, Dec 24—In port schr Queen Sister, for NYork 10 days, disg.

Queenstown, Dec 29—Arr Sarah Mandell, Waters, St Marys River; 30th, Perthshire, Martens, Savannah.

Shanghae, Nov 7—In port ship Kate Hooper, Johnson, for Amoy and Hong Kong early.

Table Bay, Nov 21—In port ship Monterey, Smith, from NYork, arr 13th, unc.

Whampoa, Nov 15—In port ship A Thorndike, Thorndike, from Hong Kong, arr 5th, for Havana.

(The latest via Queenstown.)

Arr from NYork —, Orion, in Bristol Channel; Lamplighter, at Genoa; Duc de Normandie, at Falmouth, with loss of mainmast.

Arr from NOrleans —, Scud, and Rockland, at Liverpool; Adams, at Deal.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 16—Arr ships Hydra, Brown, and Mercury Hubbard, Calcutta; Flying Dragon, Watson, Savannah; barks Sarah L Bryant, Jones, Cronstadt; F Lennig, Sumner, Marseilles. Cld bark E H Knight, Gary, Trinidad; brig Monticello, Govens, Port au Prince; schrs Mary Standish, Atwood, Galveston; J W, Faulkin, NYork. Nothing went to sea; wind ENE, with rain, nearly all day. Ships Enoch Train, and Sunrise, and brig Eudorus, remain at anchor in the Roads.

17th—Arr (by tel) ships Judah Touro, from Liverpool for Portsmouth; Bullion, New Orleans. Below, ship E Cushing, from Calcutta.

BALTIMORE, Jan 16—Cld steamship Potomac, Watson, Savannah; barks Golden Era, Thorndike, Cape Town, CGH; Oasis, Creech, Mobile; schrs E Closson, Coombs, Sagua; Maryland, Holt, Charleston; Wm Allen, Cranmer, NYork. Sld schr Lizzie Russell, Todd, Spanish Main.

CHARLESTON, Jan 14—In the offing, steamship Georgea Creek; schr Helene, from NYork. Cld Br ship Minnesota, Liverpool; barks Montezuma (Br), Aikin, do; Olimpia (Sp), Barcelo, Barcelona. Sld ship Aramede Snow, Harnden, Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 14, PM—Arr brig Anglo Saxon, Voorhees, Elmina via Newport for Boston; schrs Fischer, Seavey, Cardenas via Savannah and NYork for Frankfort; Charles Roberts, Durfee, Washington, NC, for Boston. Returned brig Molunkus; schrs Good Hope, Ocean Star, Target, and Lottie.

15th—Arr brig Chesapeake, Evans, Darien, Ga, for Boston; schrs Bell Brandon, Rines, Salem for NYork; Charles William, Healy, Rockland for do; Sea Drift, Ricards, Plymouth for Delaware City. Sld schrs Gold Fish, Ocean Star, and Chas William.

16th—No arrival. Remain at 9 AM, wind NE, brigs Billow, Thomas Dennison, Brill (Br), Denmark, Molunkus, Anglo Saxon, and Chesapeake; schrs City Point, Helen, Harriet Neal, Isabella, D H Baldwin, Fischer, Charles Roberts, Good Hope, Lottie, Target, Bell Brandon and Sea Drift.

MARBLEHEAD, Jan 16—Arr foreign bark H Krasrow, Odessa for Salem.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 14—Arr (by tel) ships Comtesse of Elgin, Liverpool; Naples, Rio Janeiro; bark Atlas, St Thomas. 16th—Arr ships Charles Ward, Liverpool; Danube, Malaga; Indian, Rio Janeiro; Maid of New Orleans, NYork; bark Regina, Glasgow.

NORFOLK, Jan 15—Arr schrs Young Sullivan, Latham, Portland; Best, Chapman, NYork for North Carolina. 17th—Arr in Hampton Roads (by tel) ship Patterson, from Havana for orders (has been ashore on Florida Reef).

NEWPORT, Jan 15—Arr schr Hudson, Waterman, Providence for NYork (and sld 16th). Sld 16th, schr Flora, Sears (from Bristol), NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17—Arr bark Alexander McNeil, Somers, Liverpool. Cld steamers Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Boston; Delaware, Cannon, NYork.

PORTLAND, Jan 15—Arr schr Bay State, Spear, New York. Cld bark L D Carver, Wylie, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 16—Arr steamer Albatross, Jones, New York; schr John Walker, Griffin, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 17—Cld bark Ella Florence, Freeman, Mazatlan.

SAVANNAH, Jan 12 & 13—Arr steamships Star of the South, Kearney, and Alabama, Schenck, NYork; ships Emily St Pierre, Tessier, Liverpool via Charleston; Katahdin, P [illegible], Deal via do; Augusta & Victor, Oliver, Barry, [illegible] Charleston; Albert Gallatin, Storer; Jas Bryant, Lovett [illegible] W F Schmidt, —, Charleston; bark Yankee Blade, [illegible] Demegal; schrs Golden Rod, Collins, Matanzas; Em[illegible] Dix, Harding, Boston; Genoa, Rebecca, NYork. [illegible] ais Bliss, Pierson, St John, NB; schrs Stite, Leary [illegible] Prewers, Thompson, and Enoch Pratt, Sherman [illegible] NYork.

14th—Arr steamship Huntsville, Post, New York. Cld schr Georgia, Gilchrist, Belfast.

SALEM, Jan 16—Arr schr D B Newcomb [illegible], Wharf, Tangier

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A REMARKABLY NEAT GERMAN GIRL, WITH 18 months' city references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or will do plain sewing. Apply at 67 3d av., above 29th st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A private family, as good cook; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 144 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged American woman, as housekeeper, or nurse for the sick, or children's nurse; no objection to do the housework of a small family. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 194 East 22 st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS ACTIVE, industrious and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at 232 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call until engaged at 172 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would do general housework in a small family. Call for three days at 27 8th av.

A DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with all the newest styles, capable of making evening dresses fashionably and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, desires the work of a few more private families by the day. First class reference given. A note addressed to Dressmaker, station E, United States mail, will receive prompt attention.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or would do the housework of a small private family; is willing to do anything required of her; has the best of city reference from her last place if required. Call for two days at 83 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS wet nurse, who has lost her own baby; good city reference. Apply at 144 East 21st st., first floor, front room, for ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (sisters); one as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and cake maker; would take a situation as laundress. The other to do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Both are willing and obliging; best of city reference. Call at 65 Douglass st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chambermaid or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 12, at her present employer's, 45 Cheever place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as seamstress or to take charge of children; would not object to do general housework; is fully competent to fill either of the above situations. ... No. 7 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO DO GEneral housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 3 Lafayette place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOman, a situation as first rate cook in a private family. Understands all kinds of pastry; is a good baker of bread; is willing and obliging. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 60 30th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A CHILD to wet nurse at her own residence; has lost her own baby; breast of milk eight days old; the best of reference. Call on Miss Rodney, 316 10th av., fourth floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of meats, game and soups; also bread and pastry. Best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 44 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A GERMAN girl, or to do general housework. Call at 241 Broome st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE ...

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS, WITH FROM $2 TO $100 CAPITAL, CAN meet with an excellent opportunity to make money rapidly, by selling an entirely new, light article, of universal necessity, just patented, by applying at 440 and 503 Broadway, New York, room No. 6.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY IN the Union, with from $1 to $10 capital. Our agents, both male and female, are making from $3 to $10 per day, by selling our new Gift Jewelry Envelopes. In our prices and the quality of our goods we defy competition. We ask but one trial, and we are sure of your future patronage. Apply to or address (enclosing stamps) Sherman & Co., 229 Broadway, second floor.

AGENT AND PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $2,000, to engage in manufacturing and disposing of the same. Business light, neat and respectable, and good salary and security given. Address E. L. J., box 185 Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN AMERICA. A $5 Railroad Map for 10 cents, plain, or 25 cents, colored; nearly five feet square, and universally acknowledged to be the most correct Map ever engraved in this country. Lloyd's United States Railroad Map shows every station, river and city in America, engraved on a new plan. Refer to all railroad companies as to correctness of Lloyd's Railroad Map. Send for a private circular and sample copy. The postage on this Map is only one cent to any part of America.
J. T. LLOYD, Agent, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, TO introduce an entirely new article; also to sell PRESCOTT'S Stationery and Jewelry Envelope, which we offer on liberal terms. Energetic men are making $5 a day. Samples, with full particulars, sent by mail, upon receipt of 30 cents. Address Prescott & Co., 190 William street.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—IN A BOOK PUBLISHING concern; one capable of taking charge of a set of books. Address, stating reference, salary, &c., box 154 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—FOR THE DESK OF A BROADWAY store; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and well recommended. Address P., box 162 Times office, stating age, salary expected, and references.

RESPECTABLE AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUtiful oil color picture of Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington. It is the most popular picture of the day. See letter from Hon. Edward Everett ...

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WANTED, ON THE NORTH river, the Sound, the Bay or Staten Island, a good House, with one or two acres of Land, by a good tenant. Address B. Baldwin, 31 Liberty street.

FARMS FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS, OF VARIOUS sizes, qualities and prices, convenient to the city, and some for exchange. Also three beautiful country seats, on reasonable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 32 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 16½ Little street. Also the three adjoining Lots on United States street; the corner Lot, with a two story ... frame House. The above will be sold at a moderate ... the largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage. ... of JOHN G. KEIBER, 14 Catharine slip, corner of Water street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE TO LIVE RENT FREE; only $5,000 cash required down; a large Brick House and stable; roomy yards, leasehold, which is a favorable one; situated in the Seventh ward, and will be sold at a bargain, or would take vacant lots in part payment. Apply to C. H. MORRIS, 70 Laight street, or at 281 West street.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES OF WELL LOCATED, VALUable plantation and farming Lands in Texas, to exchange for merchandise on liberal terms. Good title.
ISAAC A. BIGGS, 73 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY Seat, two miles from the city of New Brunswick, in a high state of cultivation, fronting Raritan river. Price, if sold immediately, $70 per acre. Terms reasonable. Inquire of HARDENBERGH, OTIS & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MODERN THREE story brick House on West Fifty-first street, price $5,000, mortgage $3,500; a Farm worth about $4,000, convenient to depot or landing, where schools are at hand, would be taken in exchange. Apply to D. JACOT, 22 West Fifty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A CORNER (70 LOTS), with a brick House, two blocks from the depot, in the village of Hicksville, L. I.; to trade for city lots, or watches, jewelry, dry or fancy goods. Price $1,500. Inquire at No. 128 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, up stairs.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cost $7,000; will be disposed of for trade or sold ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY OBTAIN BOARD, with pleasant front Room, containing every convenience; also two Rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at 278 Fourth avenue.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ADjoining, to let, to a gentleman and lady, with Board; also a back Room, on second floor, for two single gentlemen. Gas and grate in the rooms. Apply at 365 Broome street.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Board; also a few young ladies. Call at 123 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND THREE BEDrooms if desired, furnished or unfurnished, with Board. None but genteel parties need apply. A quiet and retired home. Dinner at 6. No. 15 Ashland place, corner of Waverley place.

APARTMENTS—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, newly furnished, to let, with private table, at 74 Fifth avenue; also a Parlor and Bedroom, to a gentleman, with breakfast if required.

A LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW FAMILIES with pleasant Rooms and Board, in suit or single, with or without private table. Parties can arrange on advantageous terms by applying at 1,248 Broadway, near Thirty-first street. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AT 44 UNION SQUARE—A LARGE FRONT ROOM overlooking the park, and also a few single Rooms, to let, with Board.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain a very desirable Room, with Board on second floor, two large pantries, bath and water closets connecting. Inquire at 131 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A QUIET LADY, can have a back Parlor for $7, or a Room on the second floor for $6; Board for lady; no boarding house; all modern improvements. Apply at 144 Thompson street, near Houston.

A FRENCH FAMILY DESIRES TO LET HANDSOME Rooms, on second floor, with Board. Location near Union square. The table and all the accommodations of the house are first class. References required. Address E. A., Herald office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FRENCH BOARD—A SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with bath, &c., adjoining, can be had together or separately, in a private French family, where a first class table is kept. English, Spanish and German spoken. Apply at 15 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO let.—Terms reasonable. Apply at 222 Broome street, near Essex. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a pleasant location and few inmates. Inquire at 50 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE HANDSOME PARLOR, with gas; one well furnished Room and Bedroom, with gas, and one Room, with large closet, gas and Croton water, to let very low, with all the conveniences for housekeeping. Apply at 116 East Nineteenth street, three doors west of Third avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A WELL FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom on third floor, connected, and to be let separately or together, without board. Location desirable. Terms low. Apply at 30 Bond street.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with Board. Terms reasonable. Apply at 229 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

LODGINGS.—COMFORTABLE SINGLE AND DOUBLE Rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a week, or 25 cents a night. Meals at all hours, at the oyster and dining saloon, No. 66 Prince street, corner of Thompson.

MAISON MEUBLEE, 70 AND 72 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. To let, elegantly furnished Rooms or separate floors; restaurant in basement; common reception parlor. Rent quarterly in advance (invariable rule). Houses new, four story, first class, brown stone.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single persons can have a small front Room, with Board, at 48 East Sixteenth street, near Union square. Terms, including gas, fire, &c., $10 50 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL steamships

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage $110
Second cabin passage 60

The ships from New York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson.. Leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 9
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley .... " New York Wednesday, Jan. 16
AMERICA, Leitch .... " Boston Wednesday, Jan. 23
ASIA, Lott .... " N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 30
NIAGARA, Moodie... " Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6
ARABIA, Stone..... " N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 13
CANADA, Anderson.. " Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:—

GLASGOW .... Saturday, Jan. 19.
EDINBURG .... Saturday, Jan. 26.
VIGO .... Saturday, Feb. 2.

and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin .... $75 00 Steerage $30 00
Do. to London .... 80 00 Do. to London 33 00
Steerage return tickets, good for six months 60 00

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Wm. Inman, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 100 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC BANK STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW York, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 5 Tryon row, room No. 9.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 AVENUE A,
Between First and Second streets.
January Interest, 1861.—Dividend notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent per annum, payable at the bank during bank hours on and after Monday, January 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositor as principal. Deposits made on or before January 20 will bear interest from the 1st of January.
The bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR J. BURCH, Cashier and Secretary.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER OF the State of New York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund debt.
The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 316 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable Certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, under article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New York. The certificates of stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 65 Broadway, New York, Jan. 7, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, payable on the 15th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A PAIR OF HORSES, BRETT AND HARNESS FOR sale cheap. Apply at the carriage repository, 1,363 Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. Also a Sleigh and Robes.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old this spring; warranted sound and kind; will make a fine family horse, or for any other purpose, and also a top wagon and harness; will trade for a cheap horse. Inquire at 22 and 24 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TOP PEDLER WAGON, cheap. Inquire at 136 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE TROTTING MARE JULIA DEAN; has trotted in 2:39; sound, except sprained in one hind leg; would make an excellent brood mare, as she is well bred. Also, Wagon, Sleigh, Harness, &c. The above will be sold very cheap. Apply at 72 Charles street, Club stables.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE, FINE, YOUNG SORREL Mare, with foal; free and stylish driver; warranted to travel 12 miles an hour; 16 hands high; price $140. Also a fine bay Pony for sale; price $75; and two powerful truck Horses, 16 hands high. Apply at No. 8 Essex street, near Canal, coal yard.

HORSE FOR SALE—COLOR BAY, PONY BUILT, 14½ hands high; suitable for saddle or light work of any kind; kind in all harness; will be sold very low. Can be seen at George Clenard's stable, Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND HARNESS for sale.—A large lot of family Rockaways, Buggies, Grocers, Express and Business Wagons, and second hand Wagons of all kinds; 100 Sleighs and 60 horses selling off cheap, at 154 Fulton avenue and 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

HORSES.—THREE MARES, ALSO THREE HORSES, all good workers and drivers, for sale cheap. Apply until sold at 252 Ninth avenue.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS IN EXchange for a Lot in Fifty-ninth street, near First avenue; subject to mortgage of $250. Horse to be gentle, a free traveller and warranted sound. Address Principal, box 130 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A GOOD sized Horse or Mare; must be a stylish driver, sound and gentle, and able to show 2:50 to a wagon. Please address, stating price, &c., H. W., 313 Washington street.

THE FIREMEN.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the New York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, December 13, 1860, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the committees as named below for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon .... Lessee and Manager

FIFTY FIFTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1861.
By general acclamation the splendid play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS
will be repeated this evening.
Damon .... Mr. Edwin Forrest

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (SATURDAY), JAN. 19,
MR. JOHN S. RAREY
will deliver his closing lecture on "Horse Taming."

In compliance with the request of a great number of strangers and residents in the city, Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear in his great original character of Spartacus, in the classic tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR,
On MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

The Garden will be closed on Saturday evening, in order to rehearse the Scottish operatic drama of ROB ROY, in which the celebrated Professor ANDERSON will make his appearance on Tuesday evening next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS.
GRAND SUCCESS.
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
IN 5 ACTS.
IN 5 ACTS.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
Translated and adapted from the French, expressly for this theatre.
THE CAST
Has been distributed as follows:—
George Maurice, a rich ship builder and proprietor
Mr. Lester Wallack
Antoine Caussade, head workman .... Mr. Norton
Charles d'Arbel, a young physician .... Mr. Reynolds
Doctor Gerfaut .... Mr. Moore
M. Langlois, a public notary .... Mr. Young
Count d'Auberive .... Mr. Floyd
Jerome, an innkeeper .... Mr. Bernard
Dominique, servant to the Count .... Mr. Parsloe
Joseph, servant to Maurice .... Mr. Coburn
Workmen, Sailors, Gendarmes.
Hortense d'Auberive, daughter of the Count .... Mrs. Hoey
Pauline Langlois, wife of Langlois .... Miss Mary Gannon
Charlotte, wife of Antoine .... Miss Fanny Morant
Toinette, wife of Jerome .... Mrs. Walcot
Time, 1781.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events.
Act 1—Elegant Saloon in the Hotel d'Auberive.
Self-sacrifice.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
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FARCICAL BURLETTA,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW YORK.
Notice.—To-morrow, at 9 A. M., the box offices at the Academy of Music, Breusing's, 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall street, will be open for the sale of tickets for Il Giuramento, the first opera night.
MONDAY, January 21, 1861,
First Night of the Season,
First night of Mercadante's chef d'œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Extensive preparations have been made for the production of this great work, and it will be produced in a style of artistic completeness worthy of the patronage of the public.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1861.
IL GIURAMENTO.
Madame COLSON ...... (first time) as .... Elaisa
Miss PHILLIPS ...... (first time) as .... Bianca
Signor BRIGNOLI ...... (first time) as .... Viscardo
Signor FERRI ...... (first time) as .... Manfredo
Director and Conductor .... Sig. MUZIO.
IL GIURAMENTO can only be performed twice, owing to the debut of the new Prime Donne,
Miss HINKLEY and Mlle. ELENA,
and the immediate production of Verdi's new and celebrated Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Prices of admission as usual.
Subscription for the season to parquet or balcony $15
Front private boxes, four seats, for the season 60
Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music until this evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-morrow at 9 A. M., the box office at the Academy, and Sibell's, Wall street, New York, will be opened for the sale of tickets for the first Grand Opera Night.
THE SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.
INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
ON TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1861.
On which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame COLSON in the celebrated role of Violetta.
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, COLETTI.
Director and Conductor .... Signor MUZIO
(The price of admission will be the same as in New York.)
Parquet, dress circle and balcony $1 00
Parquet, dress circle and balcony, with reserved seats ... 1 50
Subscription, six nights 7 50
Private boxes, containing ten seats 20 00
Family circle .... 50c. | Amphitheatre .... 25c.
Persons desiring to retain their seats for the season of six nights are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music until this evening.
NOTICE.—Seats for the Brooklyn Opera can also be secured at Sibell's, Wall street, New York.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1861,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
On which occasion he will appear in
TWO OF HIS BEST CHARACTERS.

[illegible]

THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

States, having none but delegated powers, can exercise but these delegated powers, whether in the States or Territories. But that depends on what subject. The constitution has made a distinction so far as the States are concerned. The constitution provides that the States shall have all powers not expressly delegated to the general government. Congress has power and exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia. The question has been raised—has Congress power to legislate for the Territories on that subject? Congress assumed powers. It has brought bills for the Territories for a number of years. It has not only assumed the power, but organized and governed the Territories, and provided how they should be governed. In relation to the government exercised in the Territories there is no other source of power but Congress. In the States the government is carried on on all subjects not expressly delegated to the general government by the State government. By the decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has powers in the Territories far exceeding those exercised in the States. I think the Senator runs a risk by asking a grant of money from the Congress of the United States. The events of the last eighteen months have satisfied me that the people of California possess the amplest means. I have visited California. In fourty-four hours from the time I left San Francisco I was in the plains of Utah. In six months after the discovery of the silver mines the people had settled the entire road from the steamboat landing on the Sacramento river to the Washoe mines, crossing two ranges of mountains. The people formed themselves into voluntary associations and built the roads over the mountains, and levied a toll on a passenger of a quarter or half dollar for driving his horse across the mountains. I found one continued great road. Let Congress build this road over the Territories, but let the States build where they have the power. I shall vote for striking out any State where the funds come from the federal Treasury, no matter whether the road passes through Texas, California, or where. Nothing will damage the morals of the people of this government more than for Congress to appropriate money to build railroads through States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (opp.) of Ill., said the gentleman had undertaken to show inconsistency on my part. This is not so. Along with the power of Congress granted by the constitution is that of admitting new States. The Supreme Court has decided that acquired territory, having been formed into a Territory, Congress shall institute a temporary government until it becomes a State. Under that clause I have voted for bills to pay the members of Territorial Legislatures, to pay the salaries of Governors and other expenses of such government growing out of it. That does not reach the question, whether your military power is greater in the Territories than in the States, nor of the commercial power in the Territory than in the State, or the postal power in the Territory than in the State. Where did the Senator get the right to make a military road anywhere except from the war power? If he gets it under the war power, it applies as well to Territories as to States—it applies everywhere in the domain of the United States of America. So far as the delegated powers are concerned in the constitution, they apply to the Territories as well as to the States. The power to raise revenue and coin money for States and Territories is everywhere alike. It also establishes rules of naturalization, punishment of counterfeiting. I want the Senator to show me where he gets greater power in the Territory than in a State, and that in reference to making a railroad. Where does he get the power to make a Territory that he admits? Where will he go to? He must go to the war power, or under that of commerce, or under that of the mail, or under some one specific grant of the constitution. From which one did he obtain power to make a railroad in the Territory. If he will show me the ground to authorize him to make a railroad in a Territory, I will show him the same ground that authorizes him to do so in a State. It will apply everywhere throughout America—State and Territory alike. The only thing Congress is authorized to do for a Territory that is not for a State, is when it applies for admission as a new State to admit or reject her. We might either assume that the right to build a railroad is necessary for the public defence, or the execution of some one of the delegated powers in the constitution, otherwise we have no right to make it. It is a bill authorizing a contract made for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, navy supplies and the mail. I suppose we have a right to contract for the transportation of the mail in the States as well as the Territories. It often happens that when we make a contract for the government for transportation that it requires the mode of conveyance specified in the contract. At an early day it was the custom to say whether the mail was to be carried in a four horse post coach, with certain guards for protection. Would anybody doubt the right to make a contract to convey the mails from Richmond to Washington, and state whether the contract was to be performed with a four horse coach or the contractor to furnish his own horses? So with the contract for the transportation of the mail from Mobile to New Orleans, or New York, via Panama, to San Francisco, by steamers built in a particular form and model, or on a particular principle, and for which we pay so much. When we make a contract to Aspinwall with George Law, Roberts, or other steamboat men, we are not contracting for the construction of steamers, but the transportation of the mail by steamers of a particular model, the contractor to furnish his own steamers. So for a contract for the transportation of the mail to the western borders of Missouri and Texas to the Pacific coast by railroad, and the contractors to furnish [illegible] own road. This is a mere [illegible] transportation, and in the contract we [illegible] the transportation shall be done in a pa[illegible]lar manner by a particular kind of [illegible]ance. This is no new principle of our government. There seems to be an impression that there is a specified power in the States, but omnipotent in the Territories. I deny that it is omnipotent anywhere. I repeat, the powers delegated to the States and Territories are alike.

Mr. GWIN—The building of the Pacific railroad has been pressed on the Senate as a means of military defence to the country.

Mr. LANE, (opp.) of Oregon—This government has no power to build a road through a State.

Mr. GREEN, (opp.) of Mo.—I will vote for the great main trunk line. I regard it not only convenient but indispensable.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal.—The Southern route will cost just $15,000,000.

Mr. GREEN—The government never paid a quarter of a dollar advance for the payment of the mail, but for having the navy at command at a moment's notice.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The bill is not a measure to make a road; it is a contract for transportation, not construction.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, the Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

THE PAULDING TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. POTTLE, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Naval Committee, reported the Senate joint resolution in favor of Commodore Paulding.

Mr. HINDMAN, (opp.) of Ark., objected to its consideration. He understood that it gave permission to Commodore Paulding to accept a sword and a grant of land from Nicaragua for having acted in the capacity of a constable for Great Britain and Nicaragua.

Mr. POTTLE—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. It was not for acting as a constable, but for distinguished services tendered this country and Nicaragua.

Mr. HINDMAN would not inquire into the matter of distinguished services. He condemned Commodore Paulding's conduct then, as he does now.

Mr. CLEMENS, (opp.) of Va., presented a memorial signed by 28,000 persons in his Congressional district (the counties of Ohio, Hancock, Brooke, Wetzel and Tyler), in favor of an adjustment of the slavery question in the Union.

Mr. WEBSTER, (opp.) of Md., presented a memorial from some of his constituents in favor of the Crittenden plan of adjustment. He believed that the signers of the memorial represented the wishes of the people of all parties in his Congressional district. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Army bill.

SPEECH OF MR. THOMAS ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. THOMAS, (opp.) of Tenn., took the floor. He referred to the compromising spirit of those who framed the constitution, in contrast to the morbid sensitiveness on the slavery question which now pervades the North, and which is in hostility to Southern institutions. He quoted the sentiments uttered by Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, and insisted that the nomination of the latter was made on the sole ground of hostility to slavery, and therefore that he was elected, not to govern the North, but the South, who had no more to do with his election than they had with that of the Emperor of France. He (Lincoln) was to the South a foreign ruler. He refuted the charge that Southerners are slavery propagandists. They only take the position that they are equals in the Union, and that when territory is acquired they have the right to go there under the constitution, and no power short of the people of the Territory themselves can at any time exclude them from their rights. He believed that the North would not obstruct this constitution if the people of that section had not been grossly misled. He then further discussed the Territorial question in connection with slavery. The South have not failed in a particle of duty as to the acquisition of territory, whether in cash or blood. Then why deny them their rights and by homestead bills give lands to strangers who in many cases cannot speak our own language. The South will not take time to enter into a legal argument about secession. They go back to the first and great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, namely—that when the purposes of a government are perverted to tyranny and usurped, the people have a right to provide new guards for their safety. If coercion is attempted every Southern State will and ought to make common cause as a band of brothers, and regard every blow as aimed at their own bosoms. The Southern people cannot be conquered. Attempts at coercion will only add fuel to the flame already existing. If the government had manifested a more peaceful policy he (Mr. Thomas) very much questioned whether more than one State, if even that, would now be out of the Union, and there would have been more time for the settlement of all difficulties.

SPEECH OF MR. SICKLES ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. SICKLES, (opp.) of N. Y., said it was not too much to remark that there exists between the different sections of the confederacy more asperity and alienation of feeling than existed between England and the American colonies in 1774. In the Revolutionary period there was in Great Britain a force party and a party in favor of conciliation. The force party controlled the Parliament, and what the results were history records. It was for us to decide whether we will reject the counsels which experience presents, or whether we will imitate the policy of George the Third and Lord North, which proved so fatal to the ambition of England. The fact was that eight millions of the people of the country were impressed with the conviction of danger at home, of insecurity at their firesides, of assaults made upon their property, and, above all, by a denial of what they considered equal rights now, and a menace upon other rights, not now disturbed, but hereafter to be assailed. From this danger had arisen a revolutionary change in the forms and principles of the government. This revolution was accomplished on November last. The revolution then became a fact. A majority of the people, by force of their power through the ballot box, expressed their determination to override national rights. The States were thereby separated into two sections, one dominant the other subject. The North claimed for itself, at the same moment and by the same act, the exclusive right of settlement in the Territories, the common property of the Union. The government, instead of recognizing the equality of the States, and the right of the States to form and shape their own institutions in their own way, beyond the restriction that they should be of a republican character, the government, instead of being guided by a wise policy and a liberal spirit, became Puritant and intolerable. The first phase of the revolution of November was peaceful in form; the second phase was the secession of several States of the confederacy. The mode adopted by the Southern States to assert their rights, and to avoid the grievances which they dreaded, and of protesting against the revolution of November—the mode by which they proposed to escape from the consequences of that revolution upon themselves. There were, no doubt, other remedies open to them. Suppose they had determined to resort to every Parliamentary stratagem to cut off supplies. They could have done so constitutionally, and their adoption of this remedy would be destructive to the government. Without supplies the government could not have existed. But the South did not resort to this remedy. Another remedy, within the constitution was a revolution between the States—a restriction of all intercourse—a restriction on trade. This would have been equally destructive to the government. A third remedy would have been the withdrawal of all the Southern representatives from both branches of Congress, and thus, for want of a constitutional quorum, the election of President would have been rendered constitutionally impossible. A fourth remedy would have been for the Southern States to have occupied by emigration such portions of the Territories as they might have thought most suitable for their occupation and most necessary to their interests, and protected there their property by force of arms. This would be fighting within the Union, and having possession, it would be a legitimate remedy. And yet it would be fatal to the government. This course might have been less exceptionable and less likely to lead to civil war, and one which has been heretofore resorted to by people determined to effect a revolution in the form and character of a government. Now it was a question for consideration whether the precipitate action of South Carolina had not changed the original character of the secession movement, and it was yet to be seen whether or not, by their interference with the forts and arsenals, navy yards, custom houses and other property of the confederacy, they have not committed a fatal error in the development of their policy, and whether they have not themselves resorted to that species of force and coercion which they had so wisely and properly deprecated in defence of their first strictly secession proceedings. It had never entered into the minds of the framers of the constitution that the federal government, through any of its instruments, should employ force to compel the action of any sovereign State. Force brought to bear by the federal government upon the seceding States would result in an appeal for aid and protection and alliance with any Power that might be found willing to join the weaker side, and then they would see armies and navies transported to their shores, and foreign Powers would be made the arbiters of the destiny of the United States. History taught that the inevitable result of foreign interference was the subversion of the people calling upon their aid. This lesson of history ought not to be forgotten by the American people. But there was no foreign interference. The conservative policy of the country was a recognition of the equal rights of the South without qualification, and noninterference with the institution of slavery where it existed, and a recognition of their right to go with their slave property into the common territories of the country. These rights recognized and acted upon would be a just and conciliatory remedy. Another remedy, not peculiar to any party, but which was vainly demanded, was the enforcement of the laws. That, indeed, would be desirable—that was a solemn duty, necessary perhaps to the very existence of the government, because without the enforcement of the laws the Union could not continue. But that remedy did not meet the existing state of things. They could not, under any provision of the constitution, enforce the law against a seceding State. The law was applicable to individuals, and to enforce the law against the individual you must have judges and juries, and you must proceed against him, according to the constitution, in the State where the crime was committed. It was clear, therefore, that they could not enforce the law against an individual in South Carolina, for no jury would bring in a verdict of guilty upon any indictment found at this juncture and under present circumstances. It was true, there was a general demand for the enforcement of the laws, but however true as an abstraction, however necessary at all times and imperative it might be on the government to enforce them, it was now impracticable and impossible, as well as wholly unsuited to the occasion. The question then was, what was the duty of the administration and of Congress? It was one of pacification and reconstruction, a duty which must undoubtedly be committed to the next administration, and the country must therefore await an appeal to the people. But what, in the meantime, is to be done? As yet no practical remedy had been devised, and State after State was going out of the Union. All the votes taken in the different crisis committees tended to strengthen the indication that a remedy from these sources is out of the question. The dominant party have shown an indisposition to make those concessions indispensable to a reunion. Their bounden duty, then, was to preserve the *status quo*, and to preserve the existing state of things as nearly as possible—to avoid the employment of coercion. But to do this it [illegible] necessary to their policy that a like purpose should animate their Southern friends. It [illegible] not do for the South to protest against coercion, while at the same time they seized the arms, arsenals, fortresses, navy yards and ships that come within their reach and power. To act thus was not and could never be peaceable secession—that would not be preserving the *status quo*. It was a declaration of war; and when sovereign States make war they could not cry peace, nor call for protection against coercion. To repeal the ordinance by which any of the States adopted the Union and ceded land or other property, which became a grant in fee simple, not only as property, but as a matter of jurisdiction, which by sovereign acts they parted with forever to the United States, was impossible. The constitutional compact was a compact between equal sovereign States, and when therefore a sovereign State did an act, whether by law or treaty, or by grant on parchment, ceding unalterably a piece of territory, large or small, whether for the purpose of erecting on it a fortress, or fort, or custom house, or city, or town, that State could not recall that cession nor unmake the grant. That was out of the question. Such a proposition was monstrous in law, in morals and politics, and was utterly untenable and indefensible. He hoped the South, therefore, would not force an issue of war in defence of this incontrovertible right, and in discharge of the imperative and paramount duty of occupying and keeping those fortified places provided for the common defence of the country. It was on this point alone the whole danger of collision was to be dreaded—on this only civil war can happen, and on this position the first battle may be fought. It cannot be said by the South that the seizure of the forts had been made for the purpose of protection. Remember, the course of events in South Carolina in her Convention, convened for the purpose of taking steps to secede, met with no interference from any quarter—no interference from the Executive or from Congress. That Convention was held, the ordinance of secession was passed, and they met with no interference with the act—none whatever. No army or naval forces were sent for the purpose of coercion. But what had the Legislature of South Carolina done? They organized an army, and yet there was no interference with that hostile act from any quarter. The act of secession, from its inception to its consummation, was rendered as complete and perfect as human agency could make it, and not the slightest interference was asserted or attempted by the Executive or legislative departments. Through all these acts there was no show of coercion. The transfer of sixty men from one fort to another, however, simple as it was, gave rise to unfounded apprehensions, not only in one State, but throughout the whole section of the country. The mere transfer of a handful of men, not under instruction to menace or attack anybody, was assumed to be a warlike measure on the part of the federal government. What next? An unarmed vessel approaches the harbor of Charleston, bearing despatches and provisions and men to a place within the unquestionable jurisdiction of the federal government of the United States. From its masthead is displayed the American flag, and as she approaches and is within sight of a fortification of the general government—the official character of the vessel being well known—the authorities of South Carolina opened a fire from their guns upon her, defenceless as she was, and compelled her to return and abandon the legitimate and peaceful character of her mission. That was an act of war, of unqualified and flagrant war; and had such an act been done by another government or authority, by any foreign Power whatever, it would have aroused the justice of every man in the nation, and have elicited from every patriot heart a loud and earnest protest, and a demand for an immediate appeal to all the measures necessary to repel the insult and avenge the outrage. It was an act of war. But, eternal thanks to the moderation and noble magnanimity of gallant Major Anderson, it was not so regarded by him. He remembered it was an act done by his fellow countrymen, by men excited and misled by the apprehension of force to be employed against themselves, and aroused to blind zeal by their own anomalous political condition. In retaliation of that act of war, Major Anderson might have laid Charleston in ashes, and civilization and history would have approved the act. He emphatically announced his conviction that no man, looking at the responsibility of Major Anderson, could honestly lay his hand upon his heart and condemn him for such a vindication of the honor and the rights of a flag which his sword and his life were pledged to maintain. But this was not done, and he thanked Heaven for it. If it had been done it would have been impossible to reconstruct the confederacy, which now seemed the only peaceful escape from their difficulties. In view of mere coercion, he would repeat that they could not recruit a regiment in New York to march over the frontier to any State for the purpose of coercion against a people in the exercise of their legitimate and holy rights. Never—never! But the men of New York would march in untold thousands anywhere to protect the honored flag of the Union, and to defend and maintain its glory and renown in any event, or in any emergency where it was necessary to do so. He would call attention once more to the great and grave distinction between an issue where force is employed against a sovereign State to compel its abandonment of any political act within her legitimate jurisdiction, and an appeal to arms in defence of the indisputable right and jurisdiction of the United States, when that jurisdiction had been ceded by the act of the seceding State. Reference had yesterday been made (by Mr. Garnett) to the probability of a hostile visit from the armies and navies of France and England for the purpose of interfering with our jurisdiction. This very probability showed it would be worse than madness to surrender the fortified places, which alone could enable them to assert and maintain that jurisdiction. Whatever might be the views of gentlemen as to a peaceable secession, however they might meet the exigencies of the times, they had yet their political position to maintain as a great commercial nation. The elements of that commercial greatness was in the North and West, and not in the South. They had absolute duties to perform for self-defence, and these ports and fortified places were indispensable to the protection of their position as a commercial and maritime nation, and as a means of self-defence against those very eventualities which secession must necessarily bring with them. The possession of these fortified places became more important with secession an accomplished fact than when secession was never dreamed of. There was no possibility of foreign intervention without secession; with secession it was almost inevitable. On all these considerations it was their absolute duty to hold those places; nay more, it was madness on the part of those who sincerely deprecated war to seize and to attempt to hold them. Their statute books were full of precedents to justify their regaining possession of them. In 1811–'12 Congress, by a large majority, into which Southern men entered, determined to take possession of the country west of the Mississippi and of Florida, and of the Territories adjoining, because their possession was essential to our political safety and to our territorial protection; and therefore all the statesmen of the South were committed to the recognition of the right of the government to hold these fortified places, at all risks and under all circumstances. The history of this, as well as of all great countries, was full of precedents for this course of action. Whatever may be the issue of events—whether, happily, by conciliation and justice to the South, we may find an honorable and fraternal solution of our difficulties; or whether, unhappily, we blindly drift into alienation, war and irrevocable separation—the great commercial interests of this country require, the destiny of American civilization demands, that the political and territorial control of this continent, from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mississippi, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, shall remain where it now exists, in the hands of the government of the United States. In all the partisan issues between the South and the republican party the people of the city of New York are with the South, but when the South makes an untenable issue with our country, when the flag of the Union is insulted, when the fortified places provided for the common defence are assailed and seized, when the South abandons its Northern allies for English and French co-operation, then the loyal and patriotic population of that imperial city are a unit for the Union.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, maintained that there were no causes for a dissolution of the Union and usurpation to overthrow the government. The conspirators had co-operated with traitors who were connected with the government. If the people knew what had been going on for the last four years in every department of the government, there would have been such an expression at the ballot box as would have effectually silenced the allies of the South living in the North. The party who had violated the Missouri and other compromises now ask as a condition of their remaining in the Union such amendments to the constitution as will give a finality to the slavery question. The republican party ought to die if they engraft on that instrument the recognition of property in man. That slavery shall be extended and made perpetual is the test demanded. To meet the secession movements he would abolish all the ports of entry where the laws are now obstructed, proclaim a blockade in the ports of the rebellious States, and let thoughtless men take the consequences of their own illegal acts. Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated in Washington, and this will remain the seat of government so long as there can be found States loyal to the principles on which the government was founded. If the conspirators succeed, Washington will not be the capital. If the President had acted with firmness these troubles would not exist. He will retire from his office utterly disgraced.

Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Me., said now that tyranny and rebellion prevail, and men were turning anxiously and inquiring for some scheme of compromise, New England was not consulted, but to cut her off from the rest of the confederacy was a favorite idea. But when that experiment shall be tried the South would find that New England could live without the South as well as the South could live without her. He discussed the following points:—First, the territory and population of New England; second, her social and moral condition, and third, her wealth and industry. In the course of his remarks he spoke of her devotion to the Union. She was always prompt to repel foes from without and to meet traitors at home. She was willing to make any reasonable compromise which could not be construed into an abandonment of principle. So long as the men have arms in their hands, so long as they forcibly resist the common laws of the country, his voice was for war. The government that negotiates with traitors deserves the contempt of the civilized world. The "Union must and shall be preserved."

The committee here rose and the House adjourned.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMTER.

THE PLEDGES OF THE GOVERNMENT—LETTER FROM JUDGE LONGSTREET.

The Washington *Constitution* of Wednesday publishes the subjoined letter from Judge Longstreet. It explains the pledges given by ex-Secretary Thompson in relation to the reinforcements for Major Anderson, and shows how the authorities of South Carolina regarded the expedition of the Star of the West:—

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

Allow me, if you please, a small space in your paper to place the State of South Carolina in her true position before the world. How she was quieted from all apprehensions of any hostile movement against her by the federal government, both before and after her secession, until she could peaceably present her case to the President and Congress, every one knows who has read the President's Message of December last, Mr. Floyd's letter of resignation, and the correspondence between her Commissioners and the President. On the 3d instant I heard that the Harriet Lane was hourly expected at the port of Charleston, with sealed despatches, and perhaps with a Collector on board, and that there was a likelihood she would be fired into if she entered the harbor. I hastened immediately to Charleston to exert what little [illegible] I possessed to prevent this perilous act. What I did in this behalf is unimportant. I found the city waiting the return of the State's Commissioners from Washington in a storm of excitement, increased by almost hourly despatches of a contradictory character. The Governor, with whom I could not gain an interview for some time, seemed to have no lights for his guidance but these discordant despatches and vague rumors. I concluded, therefore, that the best service that I could render him would be to put him in possession of reliable information from Washington. Accordingly, on the 4th instant, I despatched a message to Colonel Thompson, inquiring of him whether the Harriet Lane had sailed for Charleston, and expressing an earnest wish that her departure might be delayed as long as possible. He replied on the same day that she had not sailed, adding an equally earnest request that no attack should be made on Fort Sumter. This information was immediately communicated to the Governor, and then (suppressing the last part) to the press.

On the 5th instant I addressed him in like manner, and inquired of him whether any reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter. He replied on the same day:—"I cannot speak by authority, but I do not believe any additional troops will be sent to Charleston while the present *status* lasts. If Fort Sumter is attacked, they will be sent, I believe." This despatch was immediately laid before the Governor, and then, as was the other, before the people. I now considered all danger of a collision between the State and the federal government at an end for a fortnight at least, in which time I hoped she would be linked in a confederacy with at least four other States.

On the 7th despatches were received in the city, setting forth that the Star of the West had sailed southward with an armament of two hundred troops, destined, some said, for Charleston, others for Florida, others for New Orleans via Havana. I regarded these reports as good for nothing more than that troops were probably shipped to Florida. On the 8th the despatches gave strong grounds of belief that the Star of the West was on her way to Charleston, with reinforcements for Fort Sumter. I therefore telegraphed to Colonel Thompson for information on this head. He replied that without his knowledge the Star of the West had sailed for Charleston, with two hundred and fifty troops on board, and that she ought to reach the city on that day. The despatch reached Charleston at twenty minutes after five o'clock P. M. on the 8th, and a little after daylight the next morning she was steaming into the Charleston harbor. It now appears that this whole matter was conducted in secret, from its inception to its consummation. That what was strictly a Cabinet measure was concocted without the privity of one of its members. The false reports were spread from New York as to the destination of the ship, and that the whole matter was conducted in a manner so humiliating to its projectors and their accomplices that it ought of itself to sink them below the fellowship of any Southern man. Was there anything in the scheme that called for secrecy? Was there anything asked of Colonel Thompson which, in the well known state of things at Washington, he might not, with the utmost propriety, have answered officially? We were both endeavoring to prevent bloodshed, and while we flattered ourselves that our aims were accomplished—while hundreds were storming around the Governor for not attacking Fort Sumter, not knowing the counsels under which he was acting—behold this secret expedition is fitted out, and is within twelve hours of its denouement. Such conduct is shocking. Why, when four or five forts were in the possession of States not yet out of the Union, was Fort Sumter selected as the only one to be strengthened, while Major Anderson declares that it is amply provisioned for six months? And if South Carolina is to be the only object of federal hostility, why not accord to her at least an open, honorable warfare?

A. B. LONGSTREET.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 4.

Events which have recently occurred and are now in progress, require that Massachusetts should be at all times ready to furnish her quota of troops, upon any requisition of the President of the United States to aid in the maintenance of the laws and the peace of the Union. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore orders:—

That the commanding officer of each company of volunteer militia examine with care the roll of his company, and cause the name of each member, together with his rank and place of residence, to be properly recorded, and a copy of the same to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General. Previous to which commanders of companies shall make strict enquiry whether there are men in there commands, who, from age, physical defect, business, or family causes, may be unable or indisposed to respond at once to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, made in response to the call of the President of the United States, that they may be forthwith discharged, and that thus their places may be filled by men ready for any public exigency which may arise, whenever called upon.

After the above orders have been fulfilled, no discharge, either of an officer or a private, shall be granted, unless for cause satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.

If any companies have not the number of men allowed by law, the commanders of the same shall make proper exertions to have the vacancies filled, and the men properly drilled and uniformed, and their names and places of residence forwarded to headquarters.

To promote the objects embraced in this order, the General, field and staff officers, and the Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster General will give all the aid and assistance in their power.

Major-Generals Sutton, Morse and Andrews will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective divisions.

By command of his Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WM. SCHOULER, Adjutant General.

Worcester intends to be ahead of any town in Massachusetts in raising a rifle battalion, that shall offer its services and be subject to the orders of the State authorities, "in view of the threatening character of the times." An advertisement appears in one of the papers of that city calling for "five hundred gentlemen" to volunteer and form a rifle battalion, to be under strict military discipline.

GENERAL SANDFORD'S OFFER.

[illegible]

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

[illegible]

Fine Arts.

[illegible]

Board of Councilmen.

[illegible]

St. Domingo.

[illegible]

Rarey on the Horse.

[illegible]

Surrogate's Office.

[illegible]